INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910. REGD. NO. B 1068.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

VOL. XVII NO. 88--- BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 13 1929 ONE ANNA.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

An Epic Screen Narrative of a Homeric Struggle

TO-NIGHT **"VERDUN"** THIS WEEK

Filmed actually in the impregnable forts of Verdun and on the battlefields, with the active Co-operation of the French Government

Acclaimed by the press as the Truest Picture of the War ever seen on the Screen.

As the film is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it, you are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
13 Apr.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua @ ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,964
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,060
12 ,,	Commorin x..		15,132
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India,

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.			
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
26th ,,	Mo ltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,	
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
13thApril	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
15th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Baroda ..	Basrel. viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Elkora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920,

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tainan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY. 10.

THE **East** AND **West** INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,983.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED--A Qualified NURSE & one L. C. P. & S. Pay Rs. 5/- each P. M. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer. Palanpur State.
A 32065

WANTED—AUDIT-CLERKS by an Auditors Firm. Apply stating qualifications, experience and Salary required. also APPRENTICES for practical training. Apply to Box No. 2272 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1550

A CLERK with good knowledge of English, Book-keeping and must have good speed in typewriting. Well versed in correspondence. Pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to B. M. VENCOBA RAO, Superintendent, office of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab, Ruler of Bhopal, BHOPAL.
A 32063

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Viramgaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

EARN RUPEES SIX HUNDRED monthly at home. Start spare time business with RUPEES FIVE'S CAPITAL Secret disclosed in Scheme No. 1 Rupee 1/4/- per copy. Few copies left. Order now: "SHAMS (5)". Bhindi Bazar, BOMBAY. 9.
T R1551

WANTED—An ENGINEER preferably a Guzerati or a Maharashtra with thorough experience of Turbines for a Jute Mills in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1532

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,

3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor, opp. Excelsior Theatre and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road in Mahomed Building Fort, and rooms for offices and residences in Abba Building at Dhobi Talao. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building Dhobi Talao.
C R1513

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
8

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANGANESE ORE.—Rich Deposits of Manganese exist in Bijawar State C. I. Tenders are invited for working these mines. Apply to Dewan.
T 32054

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. SOLE AGENTS: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum; Bombay.
T R1503

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN RESPECT OF SHARES AND VOUCHERS, LOST OR MISLAID.

—:o:—

In our issue of 8th inst; an advertisement given by Mr. Muhammadbhai Mahmudbhai of Zaveribazar, Bomay—2, was inserted when the names of certain shares and vouchers, lost or mislaid, were given. Owing to oversight the number of one share, in the name of Raichand Motichand (bought in October, 1928) was wrongly published. The correct number of the said share is 7323, and not 7923.

1532.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

REFRESHMENT ROOMS FOR INDIANS.

SEPARATE REFRESHMENT ROOMS for Hindus and Mahomedans have been provided on the second floor in the New Building at Victoria Terminus Bombay, where Hindu and Mahomedan passengers can obtain cooked meals served in the Indian style.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11-4-29.
32061

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our client His HOLINESS SARDAR SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, the DAI-UL-MUTLAKH and MULLAJI SAHEB of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, we hereby bring to the notice of those concerned, who may not be aware of it that as there are grounds for believing that such persons as belong to or live with the families of the seceders from the Dawoodi Bohra Community do not believe in our client as the Dai-ul-Mutlakh it is essential in their own interests that they should approach our client and give an explanation of their attitude and satisfy him that they are followers of His Holiness at heart within fifteen days from the date hereof failing which they also will be considered to have seceded from the Dawoodi Bohra Community.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1929.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb.
32060

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913

and

In the Matter of the Porebunder Stone Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act and having its registered office in Bombay.

NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, having his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 5th day of April, 1929, presented to the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters by Mr. Nanabhai Hormusji Moos, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, AND that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters on the 21st day of June, 1929; AND any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1929.
A. B. SITARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
32036

NOTICE AS TO LOST DOCUMENT.

—:o:—

LOST OR MISLAID CONVEYANCE OF GHOGA STREET PROPERTY.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Conveyance, bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1921, and made between MARIAMBAI, widow of Haji Latiff Umar of the one part, PURSHOTTAM MULJI of the 2nd part and MORARJI PURSHOTTAM of the 3rd part, relating to the property described in the schedule hereunder written belonging to our client Mr. Morarji Purshottam has been LOST or MISLAID. The said title deed was left at the Rent Controller's Office and is not to be found and is believed to be lost. Any person giving information to the undersigned leading to the discovery or return of the said document would be given a reward of Rs. 50/-.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 221, New No. 5076, Old Survey No. 328, New Survey No. 9340 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1687, Street No. 43, containing by admeasurement 78 sq. yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabshaw Byramjee, on or towards the North by Todd Street or Ghoga Street and on or towards the South by the house of the heirs of Framji Wadia.

Dated this 13th day of April 1929.
MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for Morarji Purshottam,
Examiner Press Building,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
32064

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No 578 of 1926.

Re: DHARSIBHAI KHUSHALDAS SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, Lately doing business as a piece goods merchant at Mulji Jetha Market and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1929.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
32062

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VAZIR HAJI CONTRACTOR has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances all and singular the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with the plants, flower pots, benches statues statuettes, etc. lying and being therein.

All persons having or claiming any right title interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tungarli in Lonavla Taluka Mawal District Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, containing by admeasurement about 3300 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Land Revenue Survey No. 122 and Municipal Ward No. 77A, Tungarli and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the said Vazir Haji, on or towards the West by the Private Road and the land of Vazir Haji on or towards the North by a private road and beyond that by the property of Mrs. Lily Erach Marker and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Hakimji Amiji Sakarwalla.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32059

The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.
INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.
THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.
THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."
PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.
THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.
THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.
IN THE NIGHT; (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr
FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.
THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES
FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
By Leland J. Berry
THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS
By "An Indian Christian."
THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. 5 (five) only including postage Foreign 10s. Subscriptions can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. Four for a specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Current issues will not be given as specimen copies.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers. George Town, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA, NEAR TWO TANKS KNOWN AS RAHIMBUX BUILDINGS WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramjan Gulamhusein, the deceased Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of July 1923 and made between Rahimbux of the one part and Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part and further charge bearing date the 10th day of May 1926 and made between the said Rahimbux Khodabux of the one part and the said Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 369 and 2|9 (three hundred and sixty nine and two-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510 and New Survey Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064 and 4065 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 7623, 7622 and Street Nos. 213, 215, 217 and 219.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co. Attorneys for Sheth Narandas Bhawanji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shivdas Nagindas, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th day of May 1915 made between Shivdas Nagindas of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on Saturday the 13th April, 1929 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground (being a portion of Land bearing New Survey No. 35524-5587) together with the building standing thereon situate at Duncan Road otherwise known as Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 113 square yards assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'D' Ward No. 2103, Street No. 3 and bounded on or towards the East by the stable of Ismail on or towards the West by the Falkland Road Second Cross Lane on or towards the North the property of Ambalal Bhaisheth and on or towards the South by the property of Pirojshaw Mancherji Choksey.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 27-33, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD JACOBEAN FURNITURE SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY EHRBAR, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF J. W. MACKISON, ESQR., C. I. E., SPECIAL ENGINEER, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

(THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "The Grauge", First Floor, near the Majestic Hotel, 21, Wodehouse Road, valuable household Jacobean furniture, dining tables and chairs, large side-boards, drawing room and Chesterfield suites sweet toned cottage piano by Ehrbar Chubb's safe on stand cup-boards, dressing and wash-hand tables, book-cases, hat-stands, students' circular writing desks in 4 pieces, rich glass, crockery and chinaware, screens, ice-chests, teapoys, easy-chairs, rich Persian carpets, 5 seater "Biance" motor-car, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SPARINGLY USED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE WHOLE BUNGALOW BY THE BEST KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Singhanee's Bungalow," Peddar Road valuable household furniture, solid dining table, side-boards, fancy chairs, rich leather lined Chesterfield suites, sweet toned full iron frame, cottage piano by F. R. Hundt & Sohn, H. M. V. gramophone, carpets, cabinets, screens, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables and chevals, book-cases writing tables, ornaments, glass, crockery and platedware, iceboxes, etc., etc.

The property of E. S. Godfrey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS.

Unde instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 254 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114. 114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 1|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 171 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 1270-1271, Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 2|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 170 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Wed. 17th and Thursday 18th April at 9-30 p. m.

TWO VOCAL CONCERTS

By

HIRABAI

Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.

Assisted by her Sisters

KAMLABAI AND SARASWATI

Also a fine display of Jaltarang by

MASTER DATOO

A special select programme on each day.

Admission :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.

INCLUSIVE OF TAX.

Plan Open at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Never will you be more stirred—Every emotion is yours, for this is the Perfect Motion Picture

EMIL JANNINGS

As the Mad Czar Paul

IN

THE PATRIOT

A Paramount Superb Sound Picture.

To-Night This Week

Commcg: Saturday 13th April 1929

Universal's Master-piece

Michael Strogoff

OR THE

Secret Courier OF THE Czar

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

this gorgeous and touching picture

AT YOUR POPULAR CINEMA

KOHINOOR

DADAR.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

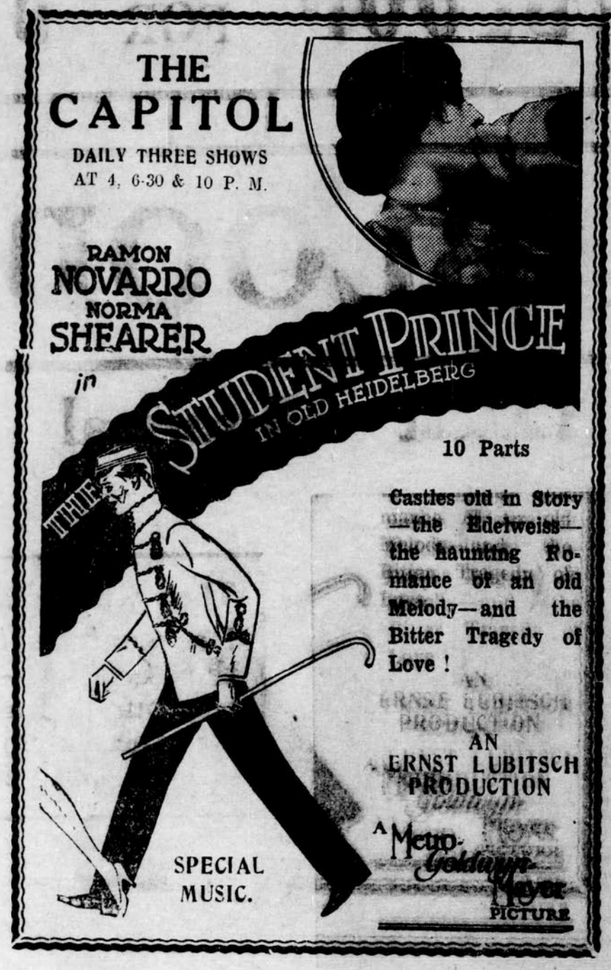
(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



10 Parts

Castles old in Story—the Edelweiss—the haunting Romance of an old Melody—and the Bitter Tragedy of Love !

AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m Sat., Sun., Wed. & Fri. at 3-30 p.m

Second Instalment 10 Superb Reels The record-breaking serial ever presented.

Also Showing CHARLIE CHAPLIN in Female Impersonator

Grand Opening Night

Saturday the 13th April 1929. 9-30 p.m.

Location :—Byculla, Opp. Fire Brigade Office.

G. A. CIRCUS

OF BOMBAY

40 Trained Animals 40

60 Star Artists Europeans, Japanese & Indians 60

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF

African Lions, Royal Bengal Tiger, Ceylon Elephants, Horses, Ponies, Goats, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc., Etc.

COME and SEE

Prof. SAMAD with his wild animal friends.

See the Great Troupe of Trapezests, Cyclists, Clowns, Equilibrists, Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Dental Trapeze, etc., etc.

Sunday, Two Shows at 5 & 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Celebration of the 5th Anniversary

OF THE

NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

Under the Presidentship of Seth LALJI NARANJI, M.L.C., J.P.

A Grand Physical Culture Exhibition

WILL BE HELD AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

On SUNDAY, the 21st April, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.)

An Unique Opportunity of Seeming Wonderful and Thrilling Feats of Strength and Skill never seen before, such as Ariel Ladder, Chiruney Balancing, Knives Throwing, Flying Trapeze, Double Horizontal Bar many acrobatic feats, Motor Cycle passing on a bridge of a small Boy and a young Girl lying on five pointed spears which will make your blood freeze.

Rates of Tickets Including Tax:—Orchestra Rs. 4-8, Box Circle or Stalls Rs. 3-6, Circle Rs. 2-4, Balcony Rs. 1-2, Gallery As. 9-0.

Book your Seats To-day. Tickets can be had from

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE, French Bridge, BOMBAY 7.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A story of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.

MY OFFICIAL WIFE

Featuring a Great Cast including

IRENE RICH
CONWAY TEARLE

An Enthralling Melodrama of a woman's vengeance amid the desperate intrigues of Czarist Russia.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

Prof. SHANKER RAO'S

KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS

AT OPP. MINT NEAR TOWN HALL

TWO SHOWS

TO-DAY & SUNDAY

At 5 and 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) Sharp

Grand Second Change of Programme

The Automobile Giants

DESPREZ BROTHERS
DESPREZ BROTHERS

DEFY DEATH

By their dangerous Leap into the space of 60 feet

Double Forward Somersault

In a most terrifying motor car in mid-air turns never shown in India

During the First week thousands visited and Revisited and still they come to have a glimpse of the world's latest and greatest spectacular

Event By The Nerveless

DESPREZ BROTHERS
OF PARIS

PROF. SHANKER RAO

The Wild Animal Monarch with his Lion Acrobats

JIMMY DUO

In their peerless

GYROSCOPIC ACT IN MID-AIR

THE GREAT JENKINS FAMILY

Acrobatic Specialists and Funny Clowns

HALTER DUO

Sensational Comedy Cyclists Direct from Fuller-Circuit—Paris

MISS ALBERTIA

The Famous DANCER

MISS[illegible]NAN

The Queen of Silver[illegible] Wire. The only of its kind.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN LION DRIVING A GOAT CART !

Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

(Except Holidays).

Beware

Lovers of Mystery Drama

It is a Gripping Story from beginning to end and if you fail to see this film you shall have to regret for it.

MIND IT IS A

SHARDA PRODUCTION

HIDDEN TREASURE

Featuring

Master VITHAL, JANIBABU,

Supported by

Miss MANI and MULKA.

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TIME: AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
for
ENERGY
Let energy and health be yours—HORLICK'S will help you. HORLICK'S is just the right food to build the frame and impart energy and vitality—it is light, nourishing and easily digested. Made in a moment, this appetising food-drink should be your stand-by when fatigue and weariness assail you.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND
In 4 Sizes, of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD

BLOOD FOR BLOOD

BLOOD FOR BLOOD

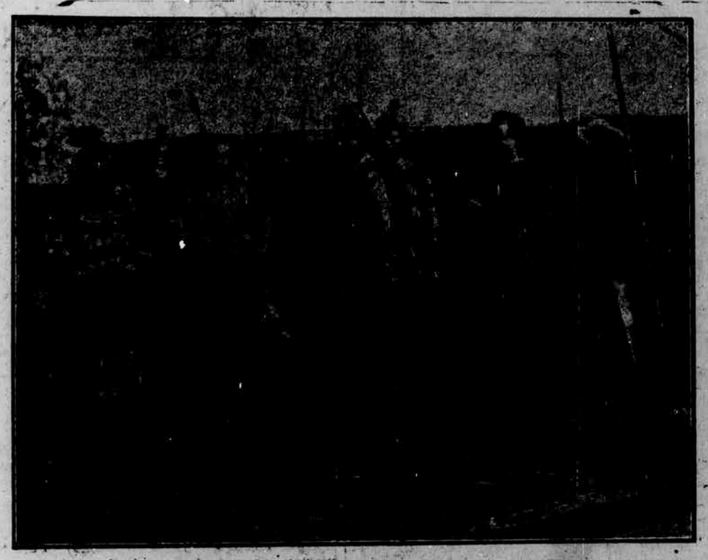
United Pictures Syndicate's Latest Historical Picture

"Spare the Child and I will be your Slave"

Were the words of the gallant and ingenious Ranarudra, but hard-hearted Seleucus refused.

What happened afterwards?

SEE



Then what did Ranarudra do?

He snatched the child from the Greek ---- ran away--- was pursued and when passing by the hanging bridge the Greeks arrived on the spot.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD

AT THE **IMPERIAL CINEMA**

From SATURDAY, 13th April,

AND YOU WILL SOLVE THE ANSWER.

A WEEK OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN C. P.

MOVE TO BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION

REPLY TO WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF LABOUR LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 9.

After a lull of a few weeks our province showed some activity in the last week when three conferences were held the Berar Provincial Conference at Yeotmal under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar; the All-India Cantonments Conference under the presidentship of Mr. W. C. de Noronha of Cawnpore and the Third Berar Panchayat Conference at Yeotmal over whose deliberations Mr. K. S. Jatar presided. The holding of these conferences doubtless indicate the remarkable awakening among all the classes of people in India and the desire of the different organisations to be felt and to be reckoned among the different similar organisations for the advancement of the aims and objects they stand for.

The Berar Conference accepted the Nehru Report, condemned the repressive policy of the Government against labour and emphatically declaring that it was impossible for Red Communism or Third International to take root in Indian soil as being antagonistic and repugnant to its ancient culture and traditions.

The Cantonment conference issued a sort of threat that unless the Simon Commission to which body they had submitted a memorandum regarding further constitutional reforms in Cantonments, was favourably considered they would not be in a position to co-operate with that body. Several resolutions were adopted demanding the introduction of the elective principle in cantonment boards of the North-West Frontier Province and constitution of elected boards of the full statutory strength of 15 in cantonments having a civilian population of 5,000 or over and amending the House Accommodation Act proposed to be introduced by the Government in the Central Legislature.

The Punchayat Conference urged the establishment of village punchayats in all villages with a population of 500 and above.

VILLAGERS' PLIGHT.

While the agriculturists in the northern districts of the Central Provinces, whose crops have been totally destroyed by frost and cold wave, are practically starving and while the Landlords and Tenants' Association is crying itself hoarse, the Government is delaying unnecessarily to declare its policy for the relief of the poor tenants. Besides opening a few test works they have uptil now done nothing and it is but natural that the agriculturists should be infuriated and threaten to start a no-tax campaign if the Government failed to rise equal to the occasion. The landlords and tenants of Jubbulpore district met under the auspices of the Landlords and Tenants' Association and passed resolutions expressing its dissatisfaction at the halting policy of Government with regard to famine in the district and urging on Government that it be pleased to forthwith apply Famine Code to that district. Another resolution urged that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to extend his full support to the application submitted to the Government of India by the Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee for the grant of Rs. 3 lacs from the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Fund to the Committee. Will the Government issue a communique forthwith and allay the public feeling?

DR. GOUR'S DILEMMA.

They say that coming events cast their shadows before. That Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour is mortally afraid of the coming elections is evident from his most unconvincing argument which he has advanced in favour of postponing the elections. The gallant knight has flouted the public opinion time and again and while his constituency has openly disapproved his policy regarding co-operation with the unwanted commission, the Nagpur Knight has stuck to his guns. Now when he finds that he has not a ghost of a chance of being elected he pleads for the postponment of the elections. Suddenly the Doctor has begun to shed crocodile tears, but he might be assured that the electorates would not be hoodwinked.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The recent wholesale arrests of labour leaders has caused such resentment in labour circles specially that the echo is still reverberating from one corner to the other. Meetings are being held here under the various Trade Unions in Nagpur where resolutions are being passed condemning the action of the Government and resolving to boycott the Geneva International Labour Conference, the Whitley Commission, to observe the 1st of May as a protest day, to help the legal defence fund by contributing one day's wages and to organise trade union organisations of workers and peasants in India to demonstrate to the world the protest of the Indian workers against the present repressive policy of the Government.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

At a recent meeting of the Local Committee of the Sixth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society held in Nagpur in last December, it was decided to hand over the sum of Rs. 835-0-6, being the balance from the accounts of the Conference to the Nagpur University for instituting a gold medal called "Ramanujam Gold Medal" to be awarded to the student who obtains the highest percentage of marks in Mathematics amongst the successful candidates of the year in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations, provided that the successful candidate obtains not less than 60 per cent marks in Mathematics.

Sir Bipin Krishna Bose has gone to Calcutta to recuperate his health. R. B. V. M. Kelker, Treasurer, will act as Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University during Sir Bipin's ill-health.

LATE MR. UTTAMRAI RESHAMWALA

WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST PASSES AWAY

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, April 11.

Much grief is felt in the enlightened circles of the Surat people by the sad and untimely death which took place on Monday night at the age of 53 years, of Mr. Uttamram U. Reshamwala, Editor and Proprietor of "Gujerat Mitra and Gujerat Darpan," a prominent Anglo-Gujerati weekly paper of 65 years' standing. The deceased served this paper for a period of over 30 years, beginning his career as a reporter in 1898. After the death of Mr. Hormusji, Joint Secretary, the then Editor and proprietor, in the year 1907, Mr. Reshamwala conducted the paper successfully and purchased it for himself after some years.

Under late Mr. Reshamwala the paper prospered immediately as it established a good reputation for the sanity and sobriety of views on all subjects. The paper is popular amongst officials and the public as well the Indian States of Gujerat and Kathiawar.

The deceased leaves behind him two sons and two daughters. The elder son Mr. C. U. Reshamwala has now assumed responsibilities as the editor and publisher of the paper.

NAVJOTE CEREMONY OF MR. S. E. DALAL'S SON

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

The Navjote ceremony of Master Minoo S. Dalal, son of Mr. Shavaksha E. Dalal, editor and proprietor of "Satya Mitra" the popular Anglo-Gujerati weekly of Bombay, was performed on Thursday evening, at the Cama Baug, Charni Road, Bombay, when many well-known citizens, including a number of journalists of the local Press, Gujerati as well as English, were present. They all thanked for Mr. Dalal for inviting them to participate in the happy function, and were glad to see his son initiated into Zoroastrianism. It was a happy sight to see Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madon the veteran Parsi journalist shaking hands with Mr. Dalal his erstwhile colleague on the "Parsi and Praja Mitra" and, latterly, in the daily "Satya Mitra"—the two veterans who kept the flag of Gujerati journalism flying in Bombay, for very many years. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, and hearing choice music rendered by amateurs who acquitted themselves creditably—better than some professionals whose screechings and bawlings and howlings pass off as "music", the guests dispersed at a late hour. It may be mentioned the host himself showed his skill in playing on fiddle.

ALEXANDRA SEWING SCHOOL EXHIBITION

The eighth exhibition and sale of the Alexandra Sewing School will be held at Sheth T. D. Mistry's house, at Dhobi Talao (opp. Messrs. Harver's shop) today (Saturday) and also Sunday (14th), Monday (15th) and Tuesday (16th inst.), when a variety of fancywork prepared by the students of the School will be on view and sale.

ADULTERY CHARGE PROVED AGAINST EUROPEAN M. L. C.

WIFE'S COMPLAINT AGAINST HUSBAND

CALCUTTA, April 11.

At the High Court, Justice Costello delivered judgment in a suit brought forward by Florence Campbell Forrester for dissolution of her marriage with her husband John Campbell Forrester, a merchant, member of the Legislative Council and councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, on the ground of adultery. The petitioner who was an American and widow before she married stated that on the morning of 4th November last she saw a woman coming out of her husband's bedroom at Alipore Road arranging her hair and adjusting her dress and the respondent sitting in a state of undress. She was now employed in an important official business.

The respondent's story was that no one emerged from the bed room and the only woman in the Laude house at that time was the house-keeper, Mrs. Jordon.

The Judge held the petitioner's evidence true and came to the conclusion that the respondent committed adultery on the 4th November with a woman other than Mrs. Jordon.

At this stage counsel for respondent submitted that no decree could be passed on that finding as that was not the same charge as in the petition.

The Judge allowed the counsel to argue the point later on, making it conditional that no adjournment would be conceded unless the costs for the last two days were paid.

ANOTHER NAIL IN DIARCHY'S COFFIN

GOVERNOR OF ASSAM AS EDUCATION MINISTER

SHILLONG, April 10.

Consequent on the appointment of Sir Saiyid Saadulla, Minister for Education, agriculture, and Industries, as Judicial Member in the place of Khan Bahadur Kutabuddin Ahmad retired, Governor of Assam has temporarily taken over the administration of the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Industries, as no other Minister is available and willing to take charge of them.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Decline in Mill Shares

WEAKNESS IN TATA STEELS.

Bombay, April. 12.

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about unchanged and soon declined on renewed long liquidation. Even bears were selling on reports of easiness of Cloth market. At the decline there was a small rally but the undertone of the market ws week. Tata Iron shares again showed weakness on long liquidation and selling by local operators. At the decline there was some covering which imported little strength. The miscellaneous section was also weak

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 817, 16, 12, 8, 11, 16.
Century 361, 58, 57, 58.
Colaba 121,
Crescent 126
Faizul 735, 31, 30, 29, 35, 36 37
Indore 390, 88,
Madhowji 40
Nagpur 482, 81, 83,
New Great 217,
Pearl 448, 45, 46, 48,
Simplex 63,
Swadeshi 433, 32, 31, 35
Burma 786, 85, 83, 84, 86,
Hydro 1125, 27, 25-10, 26,
Tram 146, 45,
Deff 231, 27, 25, 20, 18, 21 22 23
Ord. 646, 63-14, 63-12, 62, 61-10 62,
Bundi 20, 19-14,
Indian 322, 20-10, 18, 20
Katni Ord. 218, 17,
Alock 291, 90, 88,

except Tata Hydro Shares. Cement shares were easy while Burmah shares ruled somewhat steady. In the cash list Imperial Bank shares firmed. There was good demand for India Bank Shares. Government securities ruled easy during the early part of the session but recovered towards the close.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 13.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 345
Apollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 x.d. 816/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y x.d. 358/12
Central India 00f 483/12
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 121/4
Crescent 100 9f. 126.4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 140|-
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 507/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pahmney 200 7/8 191-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 737.8.
Finlay 100 10y 95.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 127/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 130
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 242/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
Jamabad 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 75.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 190/10
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 1520
Madhu Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 40
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Manockjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Mayer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f. xd 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82.8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 217/8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f 448/12
Phoenix 100 30y 348/12
Premier 10 nil 6
Rajkot Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Solapur 1000 10f 5550
Simplex 250 nil 63-12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9
Swadeshi 100 10f 436
Swan Mills 25 nil 95.
Tata Mills 25 nil 41-4
Vishnu Cotton 500 40l 2250.
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f. 103.8
Baroda 500 0/8 78-8
Central 250 21-6
Eastern £5 xd. 87-8
Imperil 500 40f xd. 1505
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 348/12
Union 5/11 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f. 19/14
Central India Mining 7/2
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99.
Indian Cement 220 nil 320
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 20-10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 790
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 21
Unite Cement 100 6y 85
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/0f 775.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 97.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 670
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6,8y 128/12
d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Offy 10,000 567-5
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 145
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1126/4
Tata Power 07,000 nil 457/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life /00 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4
10.
New India Assurance 5 1y 20-10.
Oriental Government Securities
Life 100 100d 1950
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100nil 288/12
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y
226/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125
786.4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 3/4
Jost Engineering 50, 54-12|8, 187-8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11-6.
Tata Construction 30 4y 51/4
Tata Iron (Def.) 223/12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54.8
Asur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54.8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.
4/13
British Brrma Petroleum 81 4.14

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.)

Bombay, April. 12
Ex-godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 564/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 11.

Copper, Braziers	£108
Yellow, Metal	£84
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23.7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gague	£13-1/2
Tin, English, Ingots	£210-3/4

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, April. 12.

Linseed May	10	15	3
Linseed Sept.	11	4	9
Wheat May	8	2	6
Wheat Sept	7	14	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April. 12.

Wheat	153,608	Cwts.
Linseed	4,043	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	515	"
Gingellyseeds	408	"
Poppyseeds	743	"
Groundnuts	4,092	"
Castorseeds	4,506	"
Rice	38,390	"
Myrabollams	2,458	"
Cottonseeds	8,275	"
Coal	687	Tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London April 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard lb.
Spot 10.15/16 Sellers.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 12.

The New York market being steady, the local formard Cotton market for Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 355/8 and advanced to Rs. 357/8 on short covering. At the advance there was some local selling and the market closed at 5.30 P.m. as under:—

Broach	A/M.	356/8
Broach	J/M.	368
Oomra.	May	368
Oomra	July	328/8
Bengal	May	262/8
Benbal	July	271/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

April	238.00	0.30
July	235.30	0.40
Oct.	236.10	0.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 13.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach. A/M	2,100	16,000

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April. 12.

Bengal 262 May
Bengal 271 July
Broach 356 A./M.
Broach 368 J./A.
Umra 320 May
Umra 329 July

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, April 12.			
Bengal	275	270	262	255
Sind	277	272	264	257
Punjab	273	268	260	253
Rajputana	275	270	262	255
Broach	368	363	356	351
Punjab-American	368	373	366	361
Surat	443	438	431	426
Rajpipla	438	433	426	421
Umra	331	325	319	309 —
C. P. No 1	351	345	339	329 —
C. P. No 2	341	335	329	319 —
Khandesh	—	—	294	284
Mathia	—	—	274	264 254

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April. 12.

100 Ruby Mill Utola. infection 277
200 K Devchand & Co Parna 272
100 Ruthi & Co. Nandura old 264
100 Do Wardha 266
150 Do Nagpur 317-3/4
100 Do Sindi 335
100 G. G. Kesha Akola 304
100 Volkart Bros Segaon 252
100 Ralli Bros Do 250
100 Japan T & Co. Ujjain 305
100 Karamshi Damji & Co Wun 324
100 Do Munmar 265
100 Do Dhulia 285
100 Do Nimarkhed 289
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Banusa 240

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 53015 Highest Rs. 54/0/6 Lowest Rs. 53/8/6 Closing Rs. 53/9

Castorseeds September Delivery. Opening Rs. 56/7 Highest Rs. 56/8/6 Lowest Rs. 56/2 Closing Rs. 56/2/6.

Cottonseeds May Delivery. Opening Rs. 4/8/10 1/2 4/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 52/15 Highest Rs. 53/2/6 Closing Rs. 52/14.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928.29	1927-28
Receipts to date 11-4-29	8745000	7812000
Receipts Yesterday 11-4-29	900	8000
Exports to date 11-4-29	6449000	6094000
Stock at Ports 5-4-29	1682000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 5-4-29	711000	8[illegible]
Stock Liverpool 5-4-29	1109000	765000
Visible Supply 54.29	4342000	4497000
Vuantity in Sight 5-4-29	1431600	12859000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 11.

Demand Bills 484.90

LONDON SILVER.

London April 11.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 25-15/16
Forward 26-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5.7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, April 11.

Total Bullion	£165,500,000
Public Deposits	£17,300,000
Other Deposits	£100,500,000
Government Securities	£53,800,100
Other Securities	£28,800,000
Notes and Coin	£ 58,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£121,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to	

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet during the early part of the day on reports of favourable weather. The Garside Cotton Service in its report issued to-day states that the United States mills consumed 626,000 bales excluding linters during the month of March against 581.000 Bales during the same month last year. If this figure is confirmed by the Census Bureau the consumption for the first eight months will amount to 4,675,000 Bales. Prices after opening at a decline of 3 points, lost further 8 points on scattered selling by local operators. In the afternoon prices steadily recovered the decline and closed unchanged to 8 points higher. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 20.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices did not undergo any change and closed at 19.54c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from New York dated 11th Inst:

July Highest 19.92 (2.27 P. M.) lowest:
Lowest 19.77 (10.06 A.M.).
Reuter:—
The New York Market was early weak on favourable weather and small consumption, but later recovered partially by near covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May	20.51—
July	19.91+.03
October	19.89+.09
December	19.92+.02
January	19.93 .05
Middling Spot	19.45—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 11.

May	19.77—.00
July	19.98—.02
Middling	19.54—

NEW YORK.

New York. 10155 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	20.46
July	19.81
October	Unquoted
New York. 11.45 a.m.	
May	20.46
July	19.88
October	19.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATEMENT.

New York, April 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.30—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.55—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.80—.05
Bengal, Good	7.05—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.30—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.55—.05
Oomra, Good	7.85—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.25—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.95—.05
Broach, Fine	9.20—.05
Broach Superfine	9.45—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11.

May	17.97—.09
July	18.23—.09
October	18.36—.09
November	18.44—.09
January	18.80—.12
March	18.85—.12
Sakellaridis, F.C.F., Spot	18.30—.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £8/3/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/12.6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, April 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May 18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Apl/May £15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 11.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Buyers May/Aug. 28/4-1/2
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 26/3

COTTON—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality)
Spot 17-5/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London April 11.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64/lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers May 43/4-1/2
Barletta, Russo per 63.1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May 42/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment Sellers April 45/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
[illegible]

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
[illegible] & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Esplanade Circle, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 11.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady and fluctuated within a narrow limit. The undertone was somewhat quiet owing to favourable weather reports and the market closed at a decline of 6 points for near delivery while distant delivery January 1931 closed at 19.18 at a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton Sales amounted to 6000 Bales and Middling American Spot Quotation lost 8 points to 10.84d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points, May at 10.41 and October at 10 1/4d. Egyptian Cotton Market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton, have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—"Weather favourable. Garside estimates American Cotton consumption March 626,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 11. Opening	Closing
April		10.53—.06
May	10.64	10.60—.06
June		10.58—.05
July	10.60	10.57—.05
August		10.51—.05
September		10.47—.05
October	10.45	10.43—.05
November		10.41—.04
December		10.41—.05
January	10.42	10.41—.05
February		10.42—.04
March		10.43—.05
April		10.43—.04
Middling Spot		10.84—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/2-1/4

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	4,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	2,00,00,000
" Paid-up	"	71,81,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,47,80,346

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. S. DUTT

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£19.1/2 Ex-dividend and bonus
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£80.1/2 Ex-dividend
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4 Ex-dividend
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-1/2
Conversion Loan	£77.3/8
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£104-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-5/8
Consols	£55.3/8
War Loans 5 p.c.	£103-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 11.

T.T Berlin on London	20.47
T.T Amsterdam on London	12.09.1/8
T.T Brussels on London	34.95
T.T Madrid on London	33.56
T.T. Berne on London	25.32
T.T Paris on London	124.25
T.T London on Prague	199.00

TRADE AND FINANCE

Bank Rate Lowered to 7 p. c.

INTRODUCTION OF TREASURY BILLS

—:o:—

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, April 12.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market were flat with the call rate varying between 5-1/4 to 4-3/4 p.c. The decline is largely due to additional supplies forthcoming from Calcutta. While trade demand has increased by only 73 lacs and the Imperial Bank has repaid two crores this week thus completely liquidating their borrowings against inland bills. The bank rate has been lowered by one per cent. to 7 per cent. effective 11th April 1929. The following are the fixed deposit rates: one to two months 5 per cent., three to four months 4-1/2 per cent. and six months 4-1/4 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

In a communique dated the 10th instant Government announced that tenders for the sale of three and nine months Treasury bills for Rs. 1-1/2 crores will be received at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, the Accountants-General, Madras, Rangoon and the Currency Officers at Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi, upto 1 P.M. on the 16th instant and payment for the same to be made before noon on Friday, the 19th instant. Each tender must be a multiple of Rs. 25,000 which is the lowest amount for which a tender can be made. If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allottment will be made, the minimum being Rs. 25,000.

The above communique has not come as a surprise to the market. The issue of treasuries at the present time is welcome since funds are being gradually released from upcountry and the bulk of the khariff (summer) crops has been financed. Treasury bills of 9 months duration are likely to prove very attractive as they will provide a channel of investment extending over the slack period. If these are available to the market on favourable terms, funds will be attracted from London against sales of sterling to Government.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th April 1929 shows a small increase of Rs. 27.31 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 11,11.09,000 as compared with Rs. 9.39 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.27 a decrease of 0.19 p.c. below last week. Loans have increased by the large figure of Rs. 556.89 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 202.09 lacs and Rs. 15.43 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 41.60 lacs to Rs. 6.33 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 273.50 lacs to Rs. 74.43 crores. The bank rate is now 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED SECURITIES.

Gilt-edged securities after opening firm weakened towards the close, particularly yesterday upon the announcement of treasury bills. No serious decline is anticipated, however, since Government are not likely to allot treasuries at other than appropriate rates. During the week a fair amount of business was transacted both in short-dated and long-dated bonds 3-1/2 p.c. Paper declined from Rs. 72-4 to Rs. 71-10 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 103-8 to Rs. 103-2. 5 p.c. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100/11. 6 p.c. Bonds were in demand. 1930 at Rs. 101-8, 1931 at Rs. 102-8 and 1932 at Rs. 103-8. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan eased to Rs. 107/6. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan was dealt in at Rs. 84/4 and 1934-37 Loan at Rs. 91/14. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 94/6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 96/8.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The currency return of the 7th April shows a decrease of Rs. 205.02 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 135.98 crores. Silver coin and bullion under coinage have decreased by Rs. 1.70 lacs to Rs. 94.92 crores and Rs. 2.96 lacs to Rs. 4.92 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. Internal bills of exchange have decreased by Rs. 2 crores to nil. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71 as against 70.26 a week ago. On Saturday, the 6th instant, the Government of India published despatch regarding the constitution and terms of the proposed enquiry into banking conditions in India. It is generally agreed that there is an urgent need for the thorough overhauling of the existing system of banking in India. The task will undoubtedly be difficult and laborious, and business men believe that the committee will not be able to report until about say three years hence. Furthermore, it is not expected that the development of banking will be accelerated by this report. Banking in all modern countries has been a gradual and sound development under the capable guidance of highly trained bankers: education of the public in banking possibilities and confidence are the most essential requirements in developing the banking habit.

The main difficulties in the way of real progress are defective education, lack of confidence, ignorance regarding banking among the masses, social customs by which money is locked up in ornaments and the like, and the wide diversity of languages and scripts. India is perhaps the only country in the world where written characters differ materially from one province to another and it is this that has hampered to a great extent the country-wide growth of the banking habit. Great vigilance and foresight will, therefore, be necessary to achieve this end. Consequently it would be futile to expect any immediate beneficial results as the outcome of an enquiry, however well conducted.

EXCHANGE.

Rates in sterling exchange sagged to 1s. 5-15/16d. for sellers and 1s. 5-31/32d. for buyers until yesterday when the tone steadied on the treasury bill announcement. Business both in export and import was on a restricted scale. At the last bidding Government rejected all tenders and have invited tenders for one million pounds next week. Forward rates show little change at 1s. 5-15/16d. up to 15th May, 1s. 5-29/32d. from 15th May to end of June, 1s. 5-7/8d. for July/August and 1s. 5-29/32d. for September.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving to 4.85-1/2 dollars closed at 4.85-7/16 dollars. French francs and the Belga were almost stationary at 124.23 and 34.95. The Italian lira is quoted at 92.80.

GOLD.

The trend of prices in the gold market was downward. After opening at Rs. 21/7/6, the rate advanced to Rs. 21-7-9, but soon declined to Rs. 21/6/9 per tola. The volume of business in this market was small. The daily offtake remained at 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 3 lacs tolas. Sovereigns for ready delivery are quoted at Rs. 13/7/9 and those for delivery 21st May at Rs. 13/7/9. In London the price of gold after receding to 84s. 10-1/4d. closed at 84s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/6/9 for ready and 24th April settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 24th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £180,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,13,293 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

Silver opened quiet but improved gradually during the course of the week on favourable advices both from London and Shanghai. A fair amount of carry-over business was put through, though there were no fresh transactions eiher on China or American account. Ready opened at Rs. 58-10 and subsequently rose to Rs. 59 per 100 tolas. The daily offtake averaged some 150 bars and stocks on hand approximate 3,500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London rose from 2/6-1/4 to 2/6-7/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-15/16d. and 25 3/4 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59 and Rs. 58/10 for ready, Rs. 58-15 and Rs. 58-7 for 29th April Settlement and Rs. 59 and Rs. 58-7 28th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £262,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 677 bars and Rs. 22,486 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £150,000 including £50,000 to Calcutta.

SHARES

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 873/12—813/2x.d.—816/4; Century Rs. 385—361/4 x.d.—358/12; Central India Rs. 486/4—483/12; Crescent Rs. 126/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 743/12—737/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 245 243/12—242/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 390—388/12; Kohinoor Rs. 191/4—190/10; New Great Rs. 218/12—217/8; Pearls Rs. 455—450—448/12; Simplex Rs. 65—63/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 437/8—435.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions in all issues. Tata Iron Ordys. declined to Rs. 62 and defds. to Rs. 223/12. Tata Hydros went into ex-dividend at Rs. 1126/4. Aicock shares lost about six rupees to Rs. 288/12. Bombay Burma shares kept steady at Rs. 786 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 145. Bombay Steams were unaltered at Rs. 226/4 and Scindias are quoted at Rs. 11/3. Cement shares were also dull, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 20/2 and Indian Cements at Rs. 323/12. Katni Ordys. and Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 220 and Rs. 790 respectively. Railway shares show no change in prices, Ahmd. Prantij remaining at Rs. 775 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 692/8.

Among bank shares, Imperial Banks improved to Rs. 1,405 and Contributories to Rs. 348/12. Bank of India's shares were in demand at Rs. 103/8 while those of the Central Banks at Rs. 21/6.

BULLION.

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59	0	6
Chaitra	58	13	6
Vaighakh	58	14	6
Jaith	58	15	6
New York	56-3/8	+1/8	
Shanghai London	2.6-7/16	+1	

Tone Silver:—Quietly steady China brought offerings small-shipment £55,000 to Calcutta £95,000 to Bombay

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	7	0
Chaitra	21	7	0
Vaishakh	21	7	6
Jaith	21	8	0
National Bank	21	10	6
Chartered Bank	21	9	6
Central Bank	21	9	6
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	9
Shipment from London	£20.000/—		

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China bought. Offering small.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 12.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has ruled quiet to-day and prices register a drop of about 1/8 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8/12/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June. Rs. 8/2/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/1/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
March. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
April Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
March. Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, April 12.

Since our last report, a fair quantity of Coal has changed hands at Rs. 18 per ton ex-scale at Bunder, and a good quantity of Deshargah Seebpore Poniati Coal from the steamer next to s.s. Birk has been sold at Rs. 17/4 per ton c.i.f. Bombay.

The market is firm and steady.

It is reported that a steamer for April shipment has been fixed from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 8 per ton.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM

8-4-29 s.s. Sneaton, Natal Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

13-4-29 s.s. Pallas, Natal Coal, Chhonilal Harilal and Co., and Gandhi and Co.
25-4-29 s.s. Ville de Havre, Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.
27-4-29 s.s. Birk, Desh./Seeb./Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.
29-4-29 s.s. Nurmahal, Ladies Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
27-4-29 s.s. Yoko Maru, Durban Navigation Turner Morrison and Co.
27-4-29 s.s. Eglesten, Poniati Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.
2-5-29 s.s. A steamer, Bengal Coal
10-5-29 s.s. Kildale, Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

QUALITY	C. I. F.
Natal Coal	28sh.
Deshargarh s.s. Birk	Rs. 18
London Steam Coal ex. Nurmahal	Rs. 18
Desh./Seeb./Poni. May/June	Rs. 17/4
Seebpore/Poniati May/June	Rs. 17
Selected Grade Coal M. J.	Rs. 17

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1|5 29|32.
D. D. 1|5 15|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 31|32 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 926.
Banks Buying D D 923.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 95c.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank Selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 7/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 9/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21-1/4 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadier.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 10th inst £3-4-11 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 7/8 10th inst 25 15/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 7/8 10th inst 25 15/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3/16 10th inst. 56 5/16 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 5/16 p.c. 10th inst. 5 5/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 4 Mos 5 7/16 p.c. 10th inst. 5 7/16 p.c. 11th inst.
Tone—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 12

	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 % Bonds Paper	71	6
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-38	99	0
4 % Loan due 1934-37	96	14
4 % Loan due 1960-70	84	4
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934	98	8
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60	94	6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	4
5 per % Loan due 1935	100	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	100	10
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	0
5 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free) due 1939	101	7
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933	102	8
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	105	8
6-1-2% B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	6
4 % Port Trust due 1974	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	103	0
6 % Municipal due 1939-49	105	0
Forward Rates 19th April Sett.		
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs.	71	6
5 per cent. 1945-55	103	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 12

3 Months 5 5|16 per cent.
4 Months 5 7|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3|4 per cent.
Six Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Gone Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-4-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.850 inches (.026 above normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .008 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (1.5 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (1.5 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. in 10 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21 miles per hour.
Nature of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10).

PASSING SHOW IN AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

General Readjustments of Price Level

The following article written by Mr. Theodore H. Price appears in "Commerce and Finance" issued at New York under date 6th March:—

The cotton market is somewhat higher upon the excellent goods business that is reported and rains and floods which have interfered with soil preparation. But as old crop futures in New York climb above 20-1|2 cents resistance develops to the advance, and no radical change in the price level is now expected until opinion with regard to the new crop commences to crystallize.

It is, however, possible that the special session of Congress that Mr. Hoover is to call in April may prove an important influence upon cotton. It is understood that the special session will be called to consider only the tariff and farm relief. These two questions are big enough to employ Congress all summer, but in view of Mr. Hoover's earlier pronouncements, it is believed that farm relief will have the right of way.

If this belief is warranted, the repercussions of the congressional debate may be felt in the cotton market, as well as in all of the other commodity markets, and the influence of Washington upon the value of the agricultural staples will again become preponderant.

When to this probability there is added the condition reports and estimates that the Department of Agriculture will issue during the next few months, the summer promises to be a period of reasonable activity, and if anything should happen to impair the confidence in a sufficient yield, much higher prices may be seen.

Meanwhile the unmarketed remnant of this year's crop is moving into consumption or being exported with great rapidity, and there is nothing in sight that seems likely to cause any serious recession in value.

A Conjecture is busy as to what Congress may or may not do for the farmer. Those who claim to know insist that Mr. Hoover has his own views upon the subject, but he has not made them public and it remains to be seen whether he will take the initiative, or content himself with following the recommendations of the experts with whom it is said he is already advising.

Of one thing, however, we can be certain. It is that the representatives and senators from the cotton states will find a way in which to secure recognition for King Cotton in his realm, and that any measure of farm relief that may be passed will provide protection for the farmers who are now driven to face a very hazardous speculation because they must plant a crop in the spring without any assurance of the price they will receive for it in the succeeding autumn.

Meantime, the improvement in the cotton goods market in this country is noteworthy. Lancashire reported better business last week, and there is no reason to doubt that at least 8,500,000 bales of American cotton will be exported during the present season.

It is indeed quite possible that exports may amount to 9,000,000 bales, and if this possibility becomes a reality, those who are counting upon low prices will have to wait until the next crop is felt for a realization of their views.

Therefore, taken all in all, the position suggests stability, with an increasing responsiveness to bullish factors.

The carry-over in this country at the end of the season will be greatly reduced, and it is quite possible that we may soon see an increased speculative activity in the commodity markets.

In some of these markets a substantial advance has already been seen. Rubber is up nearly 9 cents a pound from the lowest prices touched. Coffee has justified the attitude of its friends by a steady rise since the first of the year. Wheat, corn, and the less important cereals are also higher. Cocoa has recently had a sharp advance, and if the efforts that are being made to restrict the use of credit in the security markets are successful, it is quite possible that the speculative initiative of the country may find expression in a general advance in the value of agricultural staples.

The debate in Congress will serve to direct public attention to these staples, and may prove to be the very advertisement that they need. That many of them have been selling for less than their intrinsic value is now coming to be admitted, and a general readjustment of the price level would not be at all surprising.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—			
Textille	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Tayo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 in.			
Century 91-1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1	0	3
Century 6404-6705	1	0	6
Fazal (Malial)	1	0	6
Rahlad	0	15	6
Tabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Mirzekji (Patangia)	0	15	9
Mahmud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 5202 5303			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Lakshmi (Swadeshi)	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH Quality:—			
Royal Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Medal	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.:—			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pearle)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	0
Sakmatalal	0	15	6
Mahesh (Kunda)	0	14	6
Peailal (Siwala)	0	15	9
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	7 1-2
Haller	0	15	3
Kashwa	0	15	0
Moon	0	15	1 1-2
LEHAR:—			
Sprint	0	15	9
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—			
Sprint (Balance)	1	1	0
Jacob	1	1	0
Century	1	1	0
Moon Mill	1	1	0
Shah Mohar	1	1	0
Sahib Master	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards			
Sprint (Balance)	1	0	0
Century	1	0	0
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0
1356 Tata Per Piece	2	14	0
COIN COLOURED:—			
A 1313 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12	11	0
MARKIN JAPAN:—			
4488	13	12	0
8383	12	10	0
3810	13	8	0
Yds. 120	20	12	0
9898	10	11	0
9797	9	11	0
6300	10	15	0
44000	9	2	0
BLACK CHECK:—			
5900 Sholapur	9	0	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14			
Phoenix	1	2	6
Framji	1	2	3
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA Yards 5 to 9:—			
Chhawani	1	1	0
China	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	6
Yards 10			
Chhawani	1	0	6
China	1	0	3
Moon	1	0	6

CABLES IN BRIEF

Rugby.—The appointment of is announced at Washington of General Dawes to succeed Mr. Houghton as the United States Ambassador in London receives very favourable comment in British press.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Preparatory Commission on disarmament meets at Geneva next Monday under the presidency of London Holland. Representatives of 34 nations including three States which are not members of the League, namely the United States, Turkey and Russia, will be present. The principal British delegate will be Lord Cushendun who leaves London to-morrow for Geneva.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Numerous non-conformist churches paid homage to the work of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army at the impressive centenary celebration of his birth in Albert Hall on Wednesday night. B. O. W.

Art Araujo

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony of Shri Ramkrishna Charitable Dispensary and Free Reading Room at Khar at 6-15 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

National Week Meetings (1) in C. Ward Motishaw's Chawl, Marwari Bazar, Sekh Memon Street, 9 p.m. (2) in F Ward in the maidan opposite King Edward Memorial Hospital Parel 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Ram Navmi day. Public meeting of Antyajas (Maidan) opposite Gold Mohor Mills, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

FRIENDS' UNION

Mr. Husainbhai A. Lalji, M.L.C has accepted the Presidentship of the Friends' Union.

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Worli Youth League will celebrate "Jallianwalla Bag Day' to-day (Saturday 8 p.m. in Satyanarayan Temple at Worli, etc.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Saturday, April 20 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Hydaspes" arrived at Suez on the evening of 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for China and Japan per s.s. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Sunday the 14th inst.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The Nayar Samaj, Bombay, will celebrate "Vishu" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Nayar Samaj Hostel, 381, Kings Circle, Matunga.

"SOCIETY OF NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE.

His grace Dr. Joaquim Rodrigues Lima, S. J. Archbishop of Bombay will pay a visit to the Asylum of the above Society 49 Hornby Baixa, Girgaon Road, Bombay, on Sunday (the 14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

BANDRA SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT.

The Annual Bandra Schools Tournaments will take place to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the grounds of the Municipal Primary Schools opposite Municipal Office, at Waterfield Road, Bandra.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AND FREE READING ROOM.

The opening ceremony of the Shri Ramkrishna Chaditable Dispensary and the Free Reading Room will be performed to-day (Saturday) by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the Ramakrishna Ashram Khar at 6-15 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend the function.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 12th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Mule will deliver his fifth lecture of the series arranged by the above named school on "The Modern Aspect of Indian Music" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Student's Brotherhood Hall French Bridge. The lecture will be followed by demonstration on a Sitar.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

The 10th prize distribution ceremony of the G. E. Society's Parel High School and of the Open-air and athletic sports organised by the High School for Boys and Girls in Municipal Primary Schools to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when Shet Bhagwandas Vasanji will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING OF ANTYAJAS.

Under the joint auspices of F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the Antyajas of Bombay will be held in the maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills, Parel, on Ram Navmi day, i.e., Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 8-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and the speakers will include Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and Jinabhai P. Joshi.

FREE TUITION IN SCIENTIFIC VOCAL MUSIC

The free class which is conducted by the Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay, every week for encouraging the Art of Scientific Indian Vocal Music will be taken on Sunday (the 14th inst.) between 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. at the Vidyalaya Hall at Thakurdwar.

Principal Kapileshwari will himself conduct the class accompanied by discussion on different Ragas So all the students and Members should attend in time.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS AFFAIRS

"ACCOUNTS QUITE CLEAR" SAYS INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

A correspondent writes:—

The sub-Committee appointed by B.S. D.C. to inquire into the Ghatkopar Congress affairs has reported that the accounts kept by the Ghatkopar Congress Committee are quite clear and that there does not seem to be any defalcation.

As regards procedure, methods of work, constitution and bye-laws, it is suggested that if any difficulty arises the constitution and rules may be improved upon.

POSSESSION OF SWORD STICKS

COOK CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT

For being in possession of two sword sticks (Guptis) Ambalal Venviam, a cook residing in Cavel Street, Gaiwadi was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday. Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution.

Sub-Inspector Hakim giving evidence stated that in the course of his investigations in a house-breaking case that occurred during the Bombay riots at Gaiwadi he made several searches of the neighbouring room of the accused and succeeded in seizing a large quantity of ammunition and bullets. Subsequently on suspicion the room of the accused was also searched which resulted in the recovery of some stolen property as well as two sword sticks wrapped up in bedding clothes. The latter were taken possession of by the police and the accused was arrested as he could not give a satisfactory explanation for their presence.

In his statement the accused stated that he purchased the sticks from the Bazar and that he wanted to take them away to his native place at Idar. He was not aware of the consequences of law when he bought them.

The Magistrate remarked it was dangerous in the interests of public to let go such persons in these days of murders and riots. He therefore convicted the accused under the Arms Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or, in default, to serve one month's simple imprisonment.

PEDESTRIAN KNOCKED DOWN ON FOOTPATH

JURY HOLDS DRIVER GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE

How a pedestrian walking on the footpath was run over by a motor car who subsequently died was narrated at the Coroner's court on Friday. It appeared that Kondiba Narayan a Hindu was walking along the footpath on Friday at about 6-30 a.m. near Laburnum Road. Suddenly he was knocked down by a motor car No. 1835—Y driven by one Minocher Ardeshir Dalal. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission, death being due to shock and hoemorrhage.

Kalidas Bhana, a domestic servant, in his evidence said that at the time of the accident, he was sweeping the road in front of his master's house when the suspect's car came from the direction of Dunn Road and ran over the footpath and knocked down the deceased.

Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Kapadia, a cloth merchant, who was in the car said that the suspect tried to save a man who was crossing the road when he got nervous with the result that the car ran up the footpath and knocked down the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of negligence against the suspect Minocher Dalal.

ANOTHER PRIMUS STOVE FATALITY

WOMEN SHOULD BE TAUGHT HOW TO USE STOVES SAYS JURY

"We are satisfied from the evidence which we have heard that the Gujerati-speaking Hindu women do not know the right way of lighting primus stoves. In view of the appalling number of deaths among them, we request Government to take action so as to render impossible for these women to use primus stoves unless they are carefully taught before how to light them."

With this recommendation the Coroner's jury returned a verdict on Friday of death due to burns of the body of Lilawatibai aged 14 years, residing with her husband on the first floor of Naranji Ghawl at Pimpalwadi. The evidence showed that the deceased had come from upcountry about three months ago. She was not used to the Primus Stoves. While lighting the stove to prepare tea on Thursday afternoon her clothes caught fire and she sustained burns and died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict as above.

TATA SONS LTD.

GROSS EARNINGS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES FOR MARCH

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said companies for the month of March 1929 were as follows.—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of March 1929 are as follows:—

	FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1929.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	Rs. Rs. 3,85,218 5 6
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	Rs. 4,58,156 4 3
The Tata Power Co., Ltd.	Rs. 8,63,782 13 0

PRODUCTION FOR MARCH AT TATA'S STEEL WORKS

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1929 was:—

Pig Iron Tons	54,857
Steel Ingots Tons	47,347
Finished Steel Tons	32,435.

Note:—1824 tons of finished Steel rolled from foreign billets are included in the 32,435 tons.

PATIDAR YOUTHS CONFERENCE

The first session of the Patidar Youths Conference meets at Nadiad on Sunday and Monday the 21st and 22nd inst. under the Presidency of Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai. The chief object of the Conference is to root out evil social customs and malpractices.

An appeal is made to the youths of the community to extend their hearty co-operation to the movement by enlisting themselves as members, by attending the Conference and by doing everything else they can to make the movement a great success.

Free boarding and lodging arrangements will be made for those members who inform the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, at Nadiad.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION

MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the joint auspices of the B P.C.C., Youth League and Independence for India League, a public meeting will be held in the Congress compound to-day (Saturday), 13th inst. at 6 p.m. to celebrate the last day of the National Week. Resolutions will be passed congratulaing President Patel and condemning the action of the Viceroy.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Miss N. N. Samarth, Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Purshottam Thakurdas, and R. S. Pad-

PUBLIC MEETING IN C WARD

As the municipal Commissioner has refused permission to hold a meeting on the public Road at Mumbadevi Fountain, the meeting that was announced to be held under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Congress committee to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. will not be held there. Instead, the meeting will be held in Motisha's Chowl, at Marwari Bazar, Sekh Memon Street, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. Mr N B Despande will preside and Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Mohanlal Makanidas, Mr. Umashanker Dixit Mr. Manibhai Desai Mr. Ganpateshanker Desai Mr. Parulkar and other willl speak on the National Week.

PROCESSION AT MANDVI

On Sunday (the 14th inst.) a procession will start from the Mandvi Congress Office at 8 a.m. and will pass through the important area of the Mandvi District Congress Committee to enrol members of the Indian National Congress, to collect Foreign Cloth for a grand Bonfire at a public meeting to be held subsequently, and to hawk khaddar.

Occassional short speeches will also be delivered wherever possible, by leaders who will accompany the procession.

All Volunteers and Volunteer Corps in the Mandvi area are requested to present themselves at the Swadesh Office, Gaya Building, Masjid Bunder Road punctually at 7-30 a.m.

The public are requested to take part in the procession and those who will rather able to be present in person are requested to kindly (1) keep ans. 4 ready and join the Congress Membership (2) keep your foreign cloth ready and hand it over to the Volunteers, with the procession, and (3) buy khaddar from Volunteers.

JALLIANWAD BAUG DAY

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Girgaum Ward Congress Committee Girgaum Ward Congress Committee Girgaum Ward

Davar's College of Commerce.
(Established 28 Years.)
LATEST EXAMINATION SUCCESSES
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as during the past twenty-eight Years.
In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.
In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.
In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.
In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.
Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.
CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR
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1. Messrs. NANJI V. DOSSA & Co., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

THE WRONG PRESCRIPTION

His Excellency the Viceroy exercised his privilege on Friday morning "of requiring the attendance of both Chambers" of the Central Legislature for the purpose of condemning the Assembly outrage and for the purpose of intimating to them that President Patel's ruling not being to the taste of an autocratic and irresponsible Executive, proposals would be made by the latter effectively to cripple the powers of the Speaker of the Assembly by initiating legislation to amend the Standing Orders. With much of what the Viceroy said in regard to the danger to ordered society, Indian India will cordially agree. But the very widest and deepest resentment is sure to be caused by his remark "To condemn a crime in one breath and in the next to seek excuse for it by laying the blame on those against whom it is directed, is no true condemnation." Lord Irwin is very seriously and materially misinformed when he accuses those who have protested repeatedly against the attempt to rush through panicky legislation of being desirous to excuse violent crime. This is an unjust and uncharitable charge and comes with ill grace from a statesman of Lord Irwin's experience and reputation. Does he imagine that true condemnation, "unqualified" condemnation can be certified only of those who eagerly tell him "All-Highest of British Tchinovniks, we gladly support thee without protest or suggestion in all the legislative terrorism thou deignest to introduce?"

Lord Irwin may rest assured that all the responsible elements in the Indian population condemn unreservedly violent crime and it is easy and natural for them to accord this condemnation because it is not in the nature of Indians, pledged as they are to the non-violent policy of Mahatma Gandhi, to tolerate for a moment the practice of violence. Their quarrel with the Executive is that the latter believes in panicky punishment, in Star Chamber methods of dealing out "justice", instead of showing any genuine anxiety to concentrate, with all the forces which it and it alone can command, on the detection and prevention of crime.

The Viceroy in his handling of the second purpose for which he required the attendance of the members of the Central Legislature, has taken a step which will be deeply regretted by all upholders of constitutional principle. By issuing an Ordinance, a step, while he says is a "personal decision" on his part he has embarked upon a policy which indicates a deplorable desire to flout public opinion and to throw away to the winds all constitutional propriety. Because his Government mishandled the "parliamentary" situation and vitiated the chances of a fair and reasonable debate in the Assembly, the Viceroy adopts a discourteous p licy towards that body and seeks by extra-legislative action to impose an Executive fiat on the country. Are we to understand that the "mock-Parliament" of India is to be allowed to function only when it agrees to become a docile register for Government legislative wishes? It should not be forgotten that Lord Irwin was obliged to admit that "the only appropriate person to interpret within either House of the Legislature, the rules under which it works, is the President of the House itself." Indian India is glad and proud of the fact that President Patel interpreted the rules in a manner in strict accordance with the gravity and responsibility of his parliamentary duties. But a lesson is to be taught to him. The Executive is determined to attempt an amendment of the Standing Orders in order to cripple the President's healthy and independent exercise of his powers. It is an imprudent and impudent course upon which to engage and we hope the non-official elements in the Assembly who command, fortunately, a majority in that body will offer a sturdy and united opposition to making "parliamentary" Government in India a sorrier farce than it already is.

THE FLIGHT HOMEWARDS

The Simon Seven and some members of their Indian "Wing" depart to-day for England to busy themselves in consultations at the India Office. What they will produce may be of interest to those blessed with a "co-operating mentality" who have looked forward for boons and blessings from Royal Commissions. But to the vast number of Indians, disillusioned about "doles" of Swaraj, the best thing to do is to remember the wise maxim "Blessed are they who expect nothing, because they will not be disappointed." It is comforting to know that there is a large number of Liberal politicians now who are realising the value of remembering the maxim. Speculation is rife as to the contribution of the members of the Central Committee to the deliberations of the Commission. We understand that Sir Sankaran Nair, although he imposed upon himself a course of self-abnegation in cross-examining witnesses during the peregrinations of the Commission and its "wings", has been active in stressing views on Sir John Simon and his colleagues, which may not be acceptable in pro-official quarters. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, it may be recalled, said, some time ago, that Sir Sankaran was the only "green grass" in the arid desert of the Central Committee. He forgot Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand. It will be interesting to know what contribution this Bombay financier has made to the task before the Commission and whether his experiences in England may not, after all, incline him to the popular view that it is futile to expect real Swaraj from a country which holds India to exploit its industrial resources through political power.

A JOINT PROGRAMME

Government's rushing the Trade Disputes Bill through both the Houses of Legislature, their determination to enforce the Public Safety Bill as an Ordinance, their studied refusal to give any real relief to the textile industry, and their disposition to regard the ratio question as a closed chapter should induce both Capital and Labour in India to pause and consider the policy behind all these sins of commission and omission. The trend of events may be briefly noted. While Indian industries were striving desperately to get out of the post-war depression, they were knocked on the head with the higher ratio, which at once gave a premium of 12-1|2 per cent. to foreign manufacturers and to that same extent impoverished the poor Indian producer and exporter, the latter getting only Rs. 13 and odd for goods which before fetched Rs. 15. The textile mills' direct loss was about 6 per cent., but the reduction in the purchasing power of the people, coupled with the advantage to foreign exporters, tended to swell the stocks on hand. Thousands of looms and lakhs of spindles had to be closed down in consequence. As Mr. J. A. Wadia pointed out the other day, imports of foreign cloth increased by about 400 million yards between 1925-26 and 1927-28, while our stocks went up from 200 to 400 million yards. For four years from 1921 our exports were expanding far more rapidly than imports, but during the last four years the tendency has been reversed. In 1924-25 our imports and exports were respectively 137 and 250 crores, but in 1927-28 they were 181 and 248 crores.

The position of the textile industry, the most important industry in the country, was most precarious. Government themselves felt the need of investigating into its position through the Tariff Board. The most important though a modest proposal of the Board was to raise the duty on imported cloth by 4 per cent., but Government sternly refused to accept that proposal, for the obvious reason that Manchester would be inconvenienced. No national Government that cared for or was responsible to the people would have allowed a national industry to be sacrificed in the interests of foreign countries. But the Government of India, as Sir Victor Sassoon said during the Budget discussion in the Assembly, allowed "India's premier industry to bleed slowly to death without raising a finger." The inevitable result of Government's ruinous currency policy and wanton neglect of the textile industry followed. With vanishing profits and accumulating stocks, the mill-owners retrenched or were compelled to retrench. Workmen could not stand the retrenchment and struck work. Government showed great solicitude for the interests of the British Oil industry in India when its danger was only imaginary and soon did prove itself to be such. But in the case of an Indian industry which was actually passing through a grave trial the Government of India simply looked on. Only when each contending side had lost about Rs. 3 crores did Government move, not by promising protection but by bringing forward the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill, both calculated to divide further Labour and Capital. Labour and the public in general have seen through all this game as have also far-sighted and enlightened capitalists. They see with Sir Victor that the supine policy of Government is slowly bleeding to death the premier industry of the country.

It is up to Indian Capital and Labour and the public to join and stop this bleeding and thus avert a common danger. Revising the ruinous ratio, a high duty on foreign cloth and the boycott of foreign cloth are remedies which should benefit all parties. It is necessary that our own old currency leagues started two years ago should be revived. It is idle to argue that the ratio is a settled fact. It must be unsettled. It is equally necessary to carry on a united and sustained agitation for a higher import duty on foreign cloth. The Finance Member gave a veiled threat during the Budget debate that fresh taxation might soon be necessary. A higher tax on foreign cloth is the only measure that will best serve the country's interests. The Indian National Congress also has suggested this higher tax and has urged its representatives in the Assembly to demand it. But the most effective remedy is the boycott of foreign cloth, if only because in applying it the people can rely on themselves, regardless of Government's designs. In carrying on the agitation suggested above it is essential that Capital, Labour and the public should all pull together and pull with all their might and main. The salvation of a national industry like the textile industry consists in all the parties concerned carrying on intensively the triple programme set forth above.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA AGAINST HAJI BILL

REAL REASON FOR OPPOSITION.

(By B. M. D.)
II*

In our first article we showed that the champions of the British vested interests in India, whose extremely lucrative monopoly of the coastal trade of India, built upon the callous destruction of the world-famous Indian Mercantile Marine by the sheer abuse of the political power of the British Government of India, is threatened with extinction by the Haji Bill, have been carrying on a gigantic, aggressive and nefarious propaganda against it, both in England and India; and that in doing so, they have been intentionally perverting history, advancing all sorts of absurd, fantastic and ludicrous arguments, adding gross and unpardonable insults to the many great injuries inflicted on India, because they have failed to detect a single flaw in the Bill itself. In order properly, thoroughly and effectively to expose the essentially selfish and hypocritical nature of the outcry against the alleged Racial Discrimination in the Bill, which is the argument most often repeated by the advocates of British shipping, on which the greatest emphasis is laid and to which the greatest possible importance is attached by them, it is necessary to show what, according to admission of British politicians themselves, is the motive of Britain in holding India.

SOME FRANK ADMISSIONS

A refreshingly frank and honest admission in this respect was made many years ago by England's famous Foreign Secretary Joseph Chamberlain. He said: "The Empire.....is commerce it is founded on commerce, and it could not exist a day without commerce.....For these reasons, among others, I would never lose the hold we now have over our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country."

In an equally frank and honest confession made some years ago Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Member in the Baldwin Cabinet, said: "We conquered India as an outlet for British goods. We conquered it by the sword and by the sword we should hold it. I am not such an hypocrite as to say we hold India for Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

WHAT BIRKENHEAD SAID.

In the year 1920, Lord Birkenhead, the then Lord Chancellor of England, declared: "India is an indispensable asset to the Mother country. (As if England were India's 'mother' country in any possible sense!) Great Britain has always drawn from India large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials essential to her industries. ..... But it is on the other side of the trade account that the value of India to Great Britain is most evident; for India is the greatest outside market for British manufactures. Before the War, no less than 63 per cent. of the total imports of India came from Great Britain and 70 per cent from the British Empire."

The Lord Chancellor continued: "In the fabric of the Empire, India is a vital part. Unless, indeed, we are content to abandon the great heritage of the past, and sink into political and commercial insignificance the surrender of India would be an act not only of folly but of degenerate poltroonery. To make such a surrender would be to remove the keystone of the arch. The loss of India would be the first step in the disintegration of the Empire."

OTHER VIEWS.

As recently as 1926, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, a prominent Member of the British Labour Party, wrote: "Our forefathers took India by the 'mailed fist' for the purpose of exploiting her resources, and we hold India in subjection for the same purpose."

Sir John Shore, once a Bengal administrator, in the second volume of his "Notes on Indian Affairs," published in 1837, says: "The fundamental principle of the English has been to make the whole Indian nation subservient in every possible way to the interests and benefits of themselves."

"RULING BY FOOLING."

The British are the greatest experts in the world in the art of Ruling by Fooling. Sweet words do not cost anything at all. Therefore, whenever there is agitation from Indians for more power and positions they promptly come forward with profuse expressions of sympathy and goodwill, and with Acts of Parliament, Royal Commissions, Royal Proclamations, and Constitutional Reform Schemes of all sorts, professing to remove the racial bar and to confer greater power and positions on them. But while publishing the Acts, Proclamations, Reform Schemes, etc. they always make the "mental reservation," for which they have earned an unenviable notoriety all over the world.

We read in Rutherford's "Modern India": "With regard to these solemn pledges (the Act of Parliament of 1833, regarding the removal of the racial bar against Indians in the public services to their own country, and Queen Victoria's Proclaimation regarding the same), both the Duke of Argyll and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the capacity of the Secretary of State for India, used the same words, namely, 'we have not ulfilled our duty.'"

NATURE OF DECLARATIONS.

Again, referring to the claims and aspirations of Indians based upon the solemn declarations of both Parliament and Queen Victoria, Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, wrote: "We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled. We have to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have taken the least honourable course..... Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to state that both the Government of England and India appear to me upto the present movement unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

That the Acts, Declarations, Proclamations, etc. are only liberal barrages of words, is most tersely and beautifully put by Mr. C. F. Andrews in this grand passage: "So then in the atmosphere of august Proclamations, Reform Councils, Imperial Conferences and Esher Reports, I have had none of my doubts answered. These things appear to me only to prolong indefinitely the dependence of India upon Great Britain. Indeed, they seem deliberately intended to do so. No. No. Along this path which has been tried generation after generation, along this pathway of Reform Councils—which is strewn with Proclamations and promises unfulfilled—there appears to me but little hope for final deliverance."

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

Here is one more unimpeachable authority. In 1919 the "Saturday Review" wrote: "Why then do we not annex Egypt? Simply because British statesmen cannot cure themselves of a habit bred of a life passed in talking to the gallery, of flourishing in the face of the world fine phrases about self-government and progressive development and national aspirations, which no one knows better than themselves to be words, words, words." Though these remarks refer to the British promises to Egypt they are equally applicable to the British promises to India.

Lord Lytton, when Governor of Bengal, in a speech at one of the St. Andrew's Dinners in Calcutta said that concessions to Indian demands would never be acceptable to British opinion until they were shown to be compatible with the material interests of Great Britain.

In a statement on India, Lord Birkenhead, as Secretary of State for India, said that all important questions about India should be seen from the broad Imperial viewpoint and not from the narrow viewpoint of Indian interests.

BRITISH INTERESTS PARAMOUNT.

The "Statesman" remarked only the other day that the British Parliament would agree to only such concessions to Indians as were deemed fit and proper by the custodians of the British vested interests in India.

What have the arrogant champions of the British vested interests in India, who become so aggressive and menacing, so warm and eloquent in denouncing the alleged Racial Discrimination in the Haji Bill, got to say in reply to the above irrefutable evidence of Racial Discrimination against Indians by the British rulers from the mouths of their own countrymen? Will they still have the imprudence and impudence to persist in assuming the pose of Injured Innocence, which so ill becomes them in view of the above authentic revelations relating to the history of British connection with India being only the history of Racial Discrimination against Indians in all spheres of life? Will they still continue to libel India before the world as being unfit to organise and maintain an efficient and economic Mercantile Marine?

(To be continued).

*The first article appeared on the 7th ultimo.

Notes of the Day.

Nothing Doing.

A Reuter's message from Baghdad says that "prominent politicians from all parties are unanimous in declaring that they will decline to accept office on the basis of British demands". One can only sympathise with King Feisul who has to go temporarily without the luxury of a Cabinet and ask His Majesty to take consolation from the fact that some of our British Governors of Indian provinces are his fellow-sufferers with him in the same "calamity". But it is no wonder to every student of Asiatic Nationalism that the "meek Oriental" has awakened from his Rip Van Winkle sleep and whether it is the Iraqui, the Egyptian or the Indian he refuses to play second fiddle to White masters or do 'puja' at the feet of the Magi from the West. Who, of course, the British Imperialists and their allies, will say that the demand of the Iraqui Nationalists to be masters in their own house is either impolitic or extravagant?

Awful Memories.

To-day is the last day of the National Week, a day of India's humiliation and England's degradation. It is the day of the Jallianwala Bang Massacre, aptly described as 'a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent and unarmed men and children and unparalleled ferocity in the history of modern British administration." The memories of this talisman deed and of the shameful 'crawling' order are unforgettable. But as we said the other day, we cannot afford to brood over the past, but should rather commute the agonised memories of Amritsar into acts of resistance to tyranny. The most potent act of resistance within the capacity of every Indian, man or woman, is to abjure foreign cloth at least till Swaraj is won, if not for ever. Let every reader make this solemn vow on this day of awful memories, and persuade his neighbours to do likewise. Whether foreign cloth should be burnt or thrown into the nearest ditch, we are loth to tempt even a beggar is a question of small detail and may admit of many options as long as all foreign cloth is boycotted completely and immediately.

Boycott Leaflet

We congratulate the Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee on his excellent Boycott Leaflet which he has just published and which we reproduced in extenso in our columns yesterday. We are glad to understand that this is only the first of a series of leaflets to be published soon. They will no doubt be promptly translated into the principal vernaculars and spread broadcast throughout the country. The first leaflet is a complete case for the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar. It is in fact a compressed pamphlet. Yet its price is only one pice each and should therefore sell like hot cakes. The Secretary should see to it that the first edition is exhausted to-day, the last day of the National Week. Every one who attends to-day's public meetings should be persuaded to purchase at least four copies for a pice. He can then become a propagandist in his turn and give away three to his neighbours for love or money. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and other young volunteers may be encouraged to earn an honest anna—if they so choose—by being allowed a small commission for every dozen copies they sell. They will have thereby shown some enterprise and at the same time have done the day's good turn. To sell a couple of thousands of leaflets to-day should not be a mighty job for the volunteers of the Bombay Youth League.

Quadruple Problem.

Mr. Bushbrook Williams, writing in the "Asiatic Review", says that the question of Reforms in British India is really a tripartite problem and that "Indian States as well as Britain and British India must be called into constitution before any action is taken upon the report of the Parliamentary Commission". There is no doubt that British India and the States are so closely inter-related that constitutional problems about the one or the other should be considered by both, it being understood, as the Maharaja of Bikaner has frequently and very aptly remarked, that "State" means its people as well as the Prince. Thus the problem of Indian Swaraj concerns—and should be jointly considered by—all the four parties, the Princes, their subjects, British Indians and the British. That is also what the Nehru Committee has suggested; and as the first move, it has invited representatives of the States to join it in giving final shape to the Constitution. The States people are slower to respond to the invitation, and the Princes may well take the lead [illegible] matter of co-operating with [illegible] countrymen and [illegible] Swaraj scheme.

VICEROY DECIDES TO ISSUE ORDINANCE.

Homily on Sanctity of Individual and Corporate Life!

LORD IRWIN ON MR. PATEL'S RULING

Admits "President is the Only Appropriate Person to Interpret Rules"

YET DECIDES TO CRIPPLE POWERS OF CHAIR!

NEW DELHI, April 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered a very important address this morning to the joint sitting of both Houses of the Indian Legislature. The Viceroy referred to the bomb outrage and to the President's ruling regarding the Public Safety Bill and announced his decision to issue an Ordinance embodying the Public Safety Bill and to secure the amendment of the rules to prevent the President of either House of the Legislature from interrupting the normal legislative procedure.—A. P.

Assembly Adjourned "Sine Die"

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The speech of His Excellency the Viceroy occupied only sixteen minutes for delivery. His Excellency arrived punctually at eleven. Members of both Houses were present. In all there were 109 members present out of total of about 180.

The President of Council of State took his seat on right side of His Excellency on dais while President Patel was seated on left side of dias.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Muhammadali were in the President's gallery.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT

His Excellency the Viceroy in addressing the Indian Legislature to-day said:—

I have exercised my privilege of requiring the attendance of the members of both Chambers for two purposes. The first is that I might have an opportunity of associating myself by what is at once the most personal and most formal means open to me with what I know will have been their immediate and universal feelings of resentment at the outrage which four days ago was perpetrated in this building.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the actual events which took place before the eyes of many here. We must thank the merciful protection of overruling Providence that the designs of wicked men should have been, as it seems, so unaccountably and miraculously, frustrated, while to Sir Bomanji Dalal, we tender our sincere sympathy, mingled as it may happily be with gratitude that he and others were spared even graver injury. With the acts committed the law can be left to deal, but there are certain general reflections that may perhaps rightly find expression at such a time as this. Throughout history men have been tempted to seek the promotion of political purposes by resort to crime. Though they may result in the destruction of a few individual lives such efforts are foredoomed to failure, because there is a fundamental and instinctive reason which leads ordinary men everywhere to revolt against such attempted terrorism. For they realise that Society itself depends upon the quality of the protection that it can guarantee to the humblest of its constituent members and that if this guarantee were to be lightly violated and trodden under foot, society would rapidly revert to the order of the jungle, where strength and stealth are the only abiding sources of security.

CHALLENGING THE SANCTITY.

And if this be true of the attempts to challenge the sanctity of individuals life, of how much more grave import is not an attempt such as that which is in all our minds, directed against a body, which, with its sister Chamber, is not only a collection of individuals but stands in a collective capacity for something more significant and comprehensive than even the sum of all the interests represented in it? Here we strike face to face with a raged conflict of two contradictory philosophies. That Assembly exists as the outward symbol of that supremacy, of reason, argument, and persuasion which man, through the ages has been and is still concerned to establish over the elemental passions of his kind. The bomb stands as a cruel and hideous expression of the gospel of physical violence, which, rebudiating reason, would recoil from no atrocity in the achievement of its sinister designs. It is indeed partly because, though the corporate person of this Assembly, a direct threat has thus been levelled at the whole constitutional life of India and everything which that life includes that I have thought it fit to summon the two Houses together here today.

REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES.

On more than one occasion it has been the duty of the Government to call public attention to the subversive and revolutionary schemes of which India is in certain quarters the professed objective. I have never concealed my view of the gravity of the danger which, if vigilance were for a moment relaxed, would menace Indian society, and I would urge Hon'ble members to ponder long and seriously upon what lies behind the recent incident. Deeds of violence such as that of which this Chamber has recently been the scene, can never be completely disentangled from the setting in which the idea behind them has been nurtured. In such matters some men have thought and spoken before other men resort to extremity of action, and dangerous words, written or spoken by one man are only too frequently the poisonous seed falling upon the soil of another mans perverted imagination. From such root, in due course springs the impulse which drives human beings to ruthless and shameless crime and invests it with the false halo of self-sacrifice. And so, to go no further back than the last few months, India is disgraced by the murder in Lahore of that young and most promising police officer, Mr. Saunders, and the gallant head constable Chanan Singh, still more recently of a highly respected Indian police officer in Barisal, and lastly, by the outrage here which the Hon'ble members were compelled to witness.

"NO TRUE CONDEMNATION."

I do not doubt that all right thinking persons, with such an object lesson fresh in their memory, will be of one mind and speak with one voice in reprobation of such conduct, but if there be reprobation, let it be unqualified. To condemn a crime in one breadth and in the next, to seek excuse for it by laying the blame on those against whom it is directed is no true condemnation. Speaking here as the head of the Government of India, it behoves me to make it abundantly plain that my Government will not be deterred by any such futile and insensate acts from the discharge of its evident duty, to take whatever measures may seem to it right and necessary for the protection of law abiding citizens. The vital task of the Government and of the legislature is the same. That task is to secure conditions under which alone the things that make for India's welfare

(Continued from page 10)

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE

King's Message to Viceroy.

EXPRESSES HORROR AND SYMPATHISES WITH THE INJURED

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The following telegrams have passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India regarding the bomb outrage in the Assembly:—

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, dated 9th April, 1929:—

"His Majesty desires me to convey to you the expression of his horror at the murderous outrage committed in the Assembly yesterday and of his sympathy with the injured to whom he wishes speedy recovery. He trusts that their injuries will not prove serious and is relieved to learn that less harm was done than might have been feared."

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated 10th April, 1929:—

"Your telegram of 9th April. On behalf of India I desire respectfully to acknowledge His Majesty's gracious message expressing his horror at the outrage committed in the Assembly on 8th April. By little less than a miracle, injuries and damage were not serious and I am glad to be able to assure His Majesty that the injured are progressing favourably. I have communicated to them His Majesty's gracious message of sympathy."—Free Press.

OPPOSED TO ALL KINDS OF TERRORISTIC METHODS

MRS NAIDU SHOCKED AT DELHI OUTRAGE

New York.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu interviewed by Reuter stated that she was grieved and shocked beyond measure to hear of Delhi bomb incident. She expressed deep opposition to all forms of sporadic or orgsnised terrorism, official or anarchistic.—A. P.

UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

SIR JOHN SIMON LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Sir John Simon and members of Statutory Commission left Delhi this morning for Bombay. Sir John's route to the Station was specially guarded by the Police.—Free Press.

GANDHI RAJ NOT BALRAJ

"VICEROY'S CHOICE IS SAME," AS MINE SAYS MOTILALJI

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Referring to His Excellency Viceroy's speech, Pandit Motilal Nehru said in course of press interview: The Viceroy said nothing which was not fully expected. I must however confess to sense of disappointment that speech did not rise to full height of occasion My reading of speech is that His Excellency's choice is same as mine: It is to be Gandhi Raj and not Balraj.—Free Press.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN TRINIDAD

938 PERSONS RETURN HOME

NEW DELHI, April 12.

A Press communique says:—

"It is notified for general information that the s. s. "Chenab" which left Trinidad on the 17th March with 938 returning emigrants including 114 Madrasis, is expected to arrive at Calcutta on 2nd May."—Free Press.

DOOR BANGED AGAINST TROTSKY

GERMAN CABINET'S DECISION

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has refused the request of M. Trotsky who is now in Constantinople to be allowed to enter Ger-

POLICE RAID M. L. A's HOUSE

Hunt for "Bharatmen Angrezi Raj"

HONORARY MAGISTRATE NOT SPARED FROM POLICE ATTENTION

MEERUT, April 12.

Under orders from the local Government, the police raided early this morning at six at different places including houses of Chaudhury Mukhtar Singh, M.L.A., Rai Sahib Chowkey Chakkanlal, Honorary Magistrate, Babu Risal Singh, pleaders, and Mr. Trivikram Krishnashai, Librarian, Lyal Library, to recover and confiscate copies of Pandit Sunderlal's recently confiscated book "Bharatmen Angrezi Raj."

Chaudhury Mukhtar Singh was leaving for Delhi to attend to-day's Assembly meeting. He was intimated of the warrant, but he told the police that he had destroyed the book. In spite of his assurance his house was thoroughly searched and no copy of the book was found.

The house of Mr. Trivikram was searched in his absence, but no copy of the book was found. The only copy found was the volume one of the book. The second volume, he told the police officers, was taken away by his son to Gwalior.

Searches for the book were affected in Meerut Cantonment and Hapur, details of which are not yet available.—Free Press.

ARRESTED AFGHAN PRINCES RELEASED

TO REMAIN ON PAROLE IN MEERUT.

MEERUT, April 12.

Five Afghan Princes, Sardars Ghulamrasril Khan, Ali Reza Khan, Ahmed Kasim Khan, Mahomed Askhan and Mohammad Azimkhan, who were detained in jail and transferred to Bareilly Jail when troubles arose in Afghanistan, were brought back from Bareilly this morning. They were produced before the District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police and released under orders from the Government of India. They will remain on parole as political prisoners in Meerut and cannot leave the station without intimating to the authorities.

It is understood that the Afghan Princes protested against the restrictions put on them.—Free Press.

NO NEED FOR REGENCY BILL

KING AND DISSOLUTION FORMALITIES

LONDON, April 12.

It is authoritatively learnt that His Majesty King has decided to deal personally with dissolution formalities and that consequently that no necessity has arisen for bringing of Regency Bill.—Free Press.

BEGINNING OF THE END

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF BACHA'S FORCES

PESHAWAR, April 12.

Travellers from Kabul state that Bacha Saqao has suffered a crushing defeat at Ghazni at the hands of King Amanullah's advance party who have recaptured the City of Ghazni.—Free Press.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT IN A BOOK

CASE AGAINST PROPRIETOR OF "BASUMATI" WITH DRAWN

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The suit brought by Mr. Nagendranath Gupta, formerly editor of the "Leader" and the "Tribune" claiming damages against Mr. Satish Chandra Mukerjee, proprietor of the "Basumati" for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in the book "Bidyapati Padabali", has been settled before Mr. Justice Lord Williams and the

"SAK" THROWN OVERBOARD

Labour Imperialists Succeed in Working up "Red" Scare

BRITISH T. U. C. DECISION

Labour Party's Pledge to Fight Poverty

LONDON, April 12.

The Trade Union Congress has issued a statement that Mr. Saklatvala has no mandate to speak authoritatively on behalf of or about the Trade Union Congress. The Congress denounces the Workers' Welfare League of India, of which Mr. Saklatvala is the Indian Secretary, and says that the League did excellent work years ago, but is now recognised by the "Red" International as a revolutionary organisation.

A reference is made to Mr. Saklatvala's attacks on well-known Trade Union officials and to the spread of mendacious stories in India about the Trade Union Congress.

"A great crusade against poverty", if it comes into power as a result of the General Election is promised by the Labour Party. Mr. Arthur Henderson in a speech broadcast from London described Labour's policy "to provide work" through large schemes of social and industrial reorganisation and national development, including housing, slum-clearance, building and improving roads, bridges, harbours, docks and wharves, repairing waterways, protection of the coast from erosion, afforestation, land drainage, electrical development, etc., and an immediate establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia.—Reuter.

Labour's Pledge to Electorate

LONDON, April 11.

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MR. ISHER DASS WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE

NO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WANTED

"With reference to the proposed candidature for Parliament of Mr. Isher Dass of Nairobi and Mombasa, for which Mr. Arthur Field is understood to have appealed for financial assistance in India, we are authorised by Mr. Field to say that Mr. Dass has seen fit to withdraw his candidature and cancel his contracts. In these circumstances, Mr. Field is not inviting any financial assistance for Mr. Dass, and will return any money that may be sent to him on that account.

"NOT VERY ROSY PROSPECTS"

Lord Cushendon Strikes Pessimistic Note on Eve of Disarmament Conference

LONDON, April 12.

Lord Cushenden who left for Geneva to-day as the chief British representative at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission said in an interview with Reuter that he had no official information as to any United States suggestions or proposals in the direction indicated by reports from America as to instructions said to have been given to Mr. Hugh Gibson.

He could only say that he was quite willing to listen to all Mr. Gibson might have to say and to explore the ground. Lord Cushenden said with regard to preliminary disarmament meeting that he did not think the prospects of the agreement very rosy but he by no means despaired of getting move, on, though nobody quite saw how it was to be done. It did not in the least follow however becatse a number of proposals had not proved acceptable to everybody that some other method might not be followed.—Reuter.

IF SWARAJISTS PROGRAMME IS CARRIED OUT?

NO CHILD WILL REMAIN ILLITERATE

MR SEN GUPTA CONGRATULATED

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the newly elected Mayor, was accorded a reception by the Calcutta Literary Society at the Albert Hall, this evening.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri on behalf of the Society offered him congratulations on his election as the Mayor unanimously and said that the Corporation should not be run on party lines.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta speaking said that the Literary Society had spoken of every thing except literature. He also said that if the Swarajists' programme in the Corporation could only be carried out, no child would remain illiterate in the City.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was the recipient of numerous messages of congratulations including from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Raja of Santosh, Messrs. T. C. Goswami, and K. F. Nariman.—Free Press.

Madras April 12.—The administration of Shipping and Navigation Acts and administration of general light houses in the Presidency have been taken over directly by the Government of India from the Government of Madras from the 1st inst.—Free Press.

Madras April 12.—Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President, Madras Labour Union, intends to stand as a candidate for elec-

JUTE GODOWN GUTTED

FIRE AT SERAJGANJ

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 1,50,000

SERAJGANJ, April 12.

Two godowns stocked with jute of the Co-operative Jute Sale and Supply Society were destroyed by a fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, April 12.

Major Segrave has been Knighted.—Reuter.

MADRAS, April 12.

The "Hindu" commenting on the Viceroy's speech to-day the joint session of both the Houses of the Central Legislature writes:—

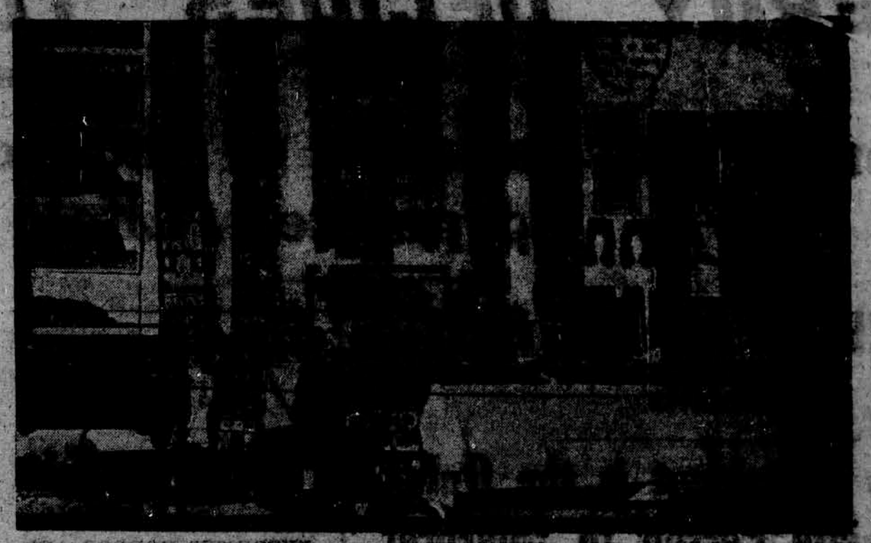
"The autocratic assumption of such powers by Government against the strong and united opposition of the country is assuredly not the best way to make repetition of such crimes impossible. Enactment of the measure by an ordinance would be a defiance of popular opposition to the Bill".

The "Swarajya" commenting on Mr. Patel's ruling regarding the consideration of the Public Safety Bill says:—

Mr. Patel has shed laurels upon himself by this ruling. It will pass on to history as a lasting monument of fine stand made by the first elected President of the Assembly against encroachment of its rights and the powers of the Chair entrusted by the sovereign Parliament in defence of [illegible]

AHMEDABAD SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Front View of the Main Gallery of the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Exhibition.



A view of the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Jain Youth League of Ahmedabad.

VICEROY TO ISSUE ORDINANCE

(Continued from page 6.)

and happiness may grow. Apart from all other considerations such an event as that of last Monday cannot possibly accelerate, any more than it should be allowed to retard, the development of Indian institutions and the orderly pursuit of Indian aspirations which the true friends of India desire. It is not, indeed, by resort to force, or by belief in force, that the future can be assured and those who inspire and take part in such outrages, are indeed the greatest enemies of India's progress. For, let no man stand aside and delude himself with the belief that the State's security is not the affair of the individual citizen. Once the gospel of force is admitted as a suitable means for attempted coercion of the Government there is no conflict of interest, religious, racial, or economic, which it may not be sought to resolve by appeal to the same tribunal.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The second reason for which I have required your attendance this morning, was to acquaint Hon. members with the decisions reached by my Government, in view of the situation created by the ruling given yesterday by the President of the Legislative Assembly. The result of that ruling is two-fold. In the first place, it profounds an interpretation of the rules which I am satisfied is not in conformity with their intention. In the second place, the practical effect of the President's ruling, as it stands, is to debar the Government from asking the Legislature to give it the additional powers, of which it conceives itself to stand in need, and to make it impossible for either Chamber of the Legislature to record any decision upon the Government's proposals or to form its own judgment upon the question whether or not it could usefully conduct its debate on these proposals within the Rules of Order.

INTERPRETATION OF RULES.

I desire to state clearly the position of myself and my Government on both these issues. Entertaining, as it does, no doubt as to the intention of the rules in question, my Government is none the less constrained to recognise that the only appropriate person to interpret, within either House of the Legislature, the rules under which it works, is the President of the House himself. If, therefore, the interpretation of the rules by the President of either House gives rise, as now, to a situation in which the Government, for grave reasons, is unable to acquiesce, the only effective remedy is that early steps should be taken to secure by due authority such amendment of the rules as may be necessary to prevent any recurrence in future of a similar interruption in normal legislative procedure That course we propose to follow without delay, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I will add that the broad purpose of the amendment in the rules which we propose to seek will be to secure that the progress of legislation which it is within the power of the Indian legislature to pass, shall not be prevented by the President of either House, except in virtue or express powers to do so, conferred upon him by the rules and standing orders. Meanwhile, and pending the possibility of further action in the legislature, the primary responsibility for protecting the foundations of ordered State rests, and must rest, upon the executive Government of which I am the head. Neither I nor my Government can neglect that responsibility, even though the technical difficulty created by the ruling to which I have already referred, has made it impossible to share it with the legislature. We cannot ignore the fact that the men behind the revolutionary movements, against which the Bill is directed, will not stay their hands because the enactment by the Indian Legislature of preventive legislation is postponed.—A. P.

OBTAINING POWERS NECESSARY.

With this danger in view, and speaking with a full knowledge of much that can necessarily not now be publicly disclosed, I conceive that it has become imperative for the Government to obtain the powers proposed in the Public Safety Bill without further delay. I have accordingly decided, after careful review of all the facts, to avail myself of the authority conferred upon the Governor-General under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, in order to issue an ordinance giving to the Governor-General-in-Council the powers in question. The purpose of those powers, as the legislature is aware, is preventive. They will affect none who are content to employ their liberty in this country for legitimate ends, by legitimate means, and the conditions under which they will be exercised have been the subject of very full and careful consideration. I am fully conscious of the serious character of the personal decision which I have thought it right to take. But though the responsibility in this particular matter rests upon the Governor-General alone, I have no fear that my action will not command the approval of that vast majority of India's people who have faith in India's future and whose first desire is to see their country prosperous contented and secure. (Applause.)

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED "SINE DIE"

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Legislative Assembly has adjourned "sine die". The Viceroy's speech was well received in the lobbies. —A. P.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

NEW DELHI, April 12.

All avenues to the Assembly hall were specially guarded long before the Viceroy arrived. A number of C. I. D. police officials were present and a large number of constables were posted both inside and outside the Chamber. Every pass was being scrutinised also to-day. Members of both the Assembly and the Council of State took their seats about 11 a.m.

SHORT-NOTICE QUESTION.

After the address by His Excellency the Assembly met. The only business transacted was answering of short-notice question of Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh in regard to proscription of book "Bharatme Inraj" and intereception of book in Post office. Sir B. N. Mitra said that interception was done under the Postal Act.

A message was then read from the Council of State that the Trades Disputes Bill had been passed by that Chamber without alteration.

The President then adjourned the House 'sine die'.—Free Press.

'PRESIDENT PATEL'S BOMB"

"FORWARD" ON ASSEMBLY RULING

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Under caption "President Patel's Bomb", "Forward" writes:—

Mr. Patel has thrown his bombshell in the Assembly. The President's verbal dynamite seems to be more powerful than the live bombs which the two miscreants recently dropped on the floor of the House from the gallery. The argument of the bomb would have made converts from among ordinary men, but Patels and Pandits are evidently made of sterner stuff.

Justly has Mr. Patel emphasised: "Situated as we are in this country, the wonder is that the conflict did not come earlier. Public will welcome the conflict as it is likely to expose all the more thoroughly the fraudulent character of the reformed constitution."

The "Statesman" writes: "The issue is now joined and Government must either make its wishes prevail or be content to take an inferior position in the ordering of affairs of India. The tense situation has not arisen because of any peculiarity in the Indian constitution, but because claim has been made within that constitution such as could not be conceded in any Parliament of the Empire."

MR. PATEL'S COURAGEOUS STAND.

The "Amritabazar Patrika" writes: "The courageous stand taken by the first elected President of Indian Parliament against the attempted invasion by the Executive on the constitutional rights of the Legislature will, we are sure, remain for ever memorable in the history of modern India. President Patel will have the whole-hearted backing of the entire Nationalist India. The Government will be forcing a great constitutional crisis if they want to undermine the authority of the Chair by any such short-sighted action as vote of censure."

The "Basumati" writes: "We hope Lord Irwin will arise above bureaucratic surroundings and uphold President Patel's constitutional position and be remembered by future generations as upholder of free constitution."—Free Press.

'MORNING POST'S" SERMONS,

ADVOCATES NEED OF "RESOLUTE" GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 11.

The "Morning Post" has fastened on President Patel's ruling to indulge in further homilies on the need and urgency of a resolute Government in India. The paper points out that the Indian Legislative Assembly takes the side of the anarchists against the Government as it has always done on every occasion when its allegiance to the crown has been tested.

The Congress Party, in the opinion of the paper, has so long and so frequently patronised sedition and defended rebellion. It does not now care, probably, it now dares not oppose the anarchists.

The paper concludes: "The position in India will never be safe until the Government gets back to the right way by discarding dyarchy and resuming its great position, duties and responsibilities."—Free Press Beam Service.

"TIMES" ON POLITICAL OBSTINACY OF ASSEMBLY

LONDON, April 11.

Delhi correspondent of the "Times" states, "Many non-officials believe only the political obstinacy stood in the way of the Assembly passing into law the Public Safety Bill."—Free Press Beam Service.

POONA MUNICIPALITY CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT PATEL

HAS RENDERED DISTINC SERVICE TO COUNTRY?

POONA, April 12.

The City Municipality to-day on the motion of Mr. Baburao Phule passed a resolution congratulating President Patel on his ruling the Public Safety Bill out of order and thus rendering a distinct service to the country.—A. P.

ALLEGED LETTER BY REVOLUTIONARIES TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Associated Press has obtained a copy of the letter alleged to have been sent to a few members of the Legislative Assembly signed by "Dharamraj Minister of Justice, on the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association". The letter, which was issued on Monday night (8th April) from Delhi Camp, says: "Whereas you and other members of your party are blindly supporting the Government, knowing that it is a Government of foreign exploiters who are against larger national interests, beware, therefore, that any further support you may give to the present foreign Satanic Government will draw upon you the just punishment that all treachery to the national cause deserves, at the hands of those who are determined to avenge all national treachery and dishonour."—A. P.

Madras, April 12.—Mr. John Mathai, a member of the Indian Tariff Board, told a press representative that the Board had now completed the inquiry regarding chemical industry and it was expected that the Report would be submitted to the Government of India by the end of May next.—Free Press.

THREE CORNERED PACT

Mediterranean Power Pourparlers

MR. VANIZELOS AND TEWFIK BEY TO CONFER

LONDON, April 11.

Reports in well-informed circles foreshadow Italo-Greco-Turkish Mediterranean pact. Preliminary conversations embracing Mediterranean questions common to the three Powers are expected to take place when Mr. Venizelos and Tewfik Bey pass through Rome after the end of the present session of the Disarmament Conference.—Free Press Beam Service.

PRACTICAL TRAINING CLASSES

BENGAL GOVT'S. PLANS TO ALLAY UNEMPLOYMENT

CALCUTTA, April 12.

To increase the possibilities of employment of unemployed young men, the Industries Department of the Government of Bengal propose to open a series of practical training classes in suitable industries. In this connection early effect will be given to training in the making of umbrella handles with special reference to the process of marking ornamental signs on umbrella handles.—Free Press.

VICTORY FOR LABOUR!

CHOOLAI MILL STRIKE ENDS

MADRAS, April 12.

Operatives in the Choolai Mills who were on strike all these days resumed work this morning, the management having conceded their demands regarding privilege leave. In respect of demands for increase of 25 per cent. in wages, the management held that the demand was exorbitant but agreed to place as early as possible before the Labour Commissioner all details of the financial condition of the Mills for his decision as to whether the men's demands for increased wages were reasonable.—Free Press.

"I'M ALONE" INCIDENT

OWNERS TO CLAIM DAMAGES FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 12.

Ottawa.—According to a local newspaper the owners of "I'm Alone" intend to claim a quarter of million dollars as compensation from United States. The report states that liquor on board the "I'm Alone" was worth 150 dollars.—Reuter.

FIRST AIR MAIL FROM INDIA

TO REACH LONDON ON SUNDAY

LONDON, April 12.

The first inward air mail on England—India service is due at Croydon on Sunday afternoon. It will bring mails from Iraq as well as mails and passengers from India. So heavy was the load brought from India that the air liner on the Eastern portion of the flight was unable to accommodate Iraq mails but these were sent on in other machines to Alexandria where they arrived in time to catch the "Calcutta", seaplane engaged on tranMediterranean stage of service. This draft can carry larger load than transdesert air liner.

Sir Samuel Hoare Air Minister, also joined the seaplane at Alexandria after his trip through Sudan on Cairo—Cape service.—British Official Wireless.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" LOCATED AT LAST

Airmen Well and Alive

SYDENY CROWDS IN JUBILANT MOOD

LONDON, April 12.

The airmen of aeroplane "Southern Cross" have been found. They are alive and well.—Reuter.

SYDNEY CROWDS GO JUBILANT

EAGER FOR MORE NEWS ABOUT "SOUTHERN CROSS"

LONDON, April 12.

Sydney.—The aeroplane Canberra which discovered "Southern Cross" wirelesses that the positions of the "Southern Cross" is 30 miles south of Port George Mission on a mudflat. There is fresh water creek near Kingsford Smith and Ulm.

The streets of Sydney were crowded at lunchtime with people eager for further news of the "Southern Cross" and rejoicing at safety of the airmen who are popular idols. There is still no news of Keith Anderson and Hitchcock. The airmen who went in search of "Southern Cross" but are missing now.—Reuter.

STEAMER LEAVES TO PICK UP AIRMEN

LONDON, April 12.

Melbourne.—Two Australian aeroplanes are leaving for Alice Springs to search for Keith Anderson and Hichcock.

Broome.—A steamer is leaving here this evening to pick up "Southern Cross" airmen.—Reuter.

"CANBERRA" DROPS FOOD

Sydney.—Aviators of the "Southern Cross" were found by the aeroplane "Canberra" which dropped food.—Reuter.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with pleasure, in your issue of this morning, your spirited reply to the "Evening News of India" on your attitude towards the Delhi bomb outrage. I think every right-minded and thoughtful person will agree with you that there is no need of going into hysterics over this affair until one learns more details about it. Meanwhile one must marvel at the fact that two bombs exploding in such a place did not cause any serious damage. Then it is also very, very fortunate that though these miscreants were armed with two revolvers, these did not go off, but providentially got jammed. There was also that well-worded leaflet, alleged to have been distributed in the Assembly by these two individuals. Its un-Indian style is remarkable. Synchronising with this outrage, there is the discovery in London of the manifesto which is believed to emanate from Moscow. Its blood curdling statement will not fail to further horrify the British electors now that the election is so near in England. We must not forget the telling effect of the famous Zinoviev's letter which caused such sensation in England during the last election. Here, in India, we shall watch with great interest the further development of the Delhi Outrage. We should like to know who the two arrested persons are, how they managed to enter the Assembly with bombs and revolvers sticking out of their pockets; what sort of persons they are that they even risked death to achieve their dastardly act, though their bombs appear to have been some sort of toys, rather than deadly weapons, and by what coincidence the revolver got jammed. Perhaps, we may also learn who wrote that well-worded leaflet and why the expression is certainly so un-Indian in style. Meanwhile, let us not go into hysterics and be too gullible to credit any sensational news we hear in these days of tense political excitement.—Yours, etc.,

A READER.

Bombay, April 10.

CHILD-MARRIAGES IN POONA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be interesting for a visitor to Poona to note the number of marriages which take place every day. Fanfires, tom-toms and any and every available instrument that could make a noise, are used to celebrate the occasions. The jarring and discordant notes are heard throughout the day and develop to an insufferable degree in the evening and at nights. A string of carriages, carts, bullocks, horses and motor-cars full of children dressed and smiling with a crowd of [illegible] follow the "happy couple". The couple is mounted on a cas[illegible] horse or the bridegroom sits with the "wee bride" in a motor or a carriage or a bullock-cart as the finances permit. Almost always the bridegroom—a big burly fellow—rides the horse and sits in a car or cart with the little bride clinging to his back if on horse, or sitting alongside in a car, most probably thinking whether the girl is the daughter or his future wife.

There is much room for work for social reformers and workers [illegible] the evils of child-marriages if at the present moment they [illegible] visit Poona.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,

Medical Officer of Health,

Poona City.

Poona, April 11.

KING SPENDS GOOD NIGHT

LONDON, April 12.

Fog fell during the night at Sandringham but it disappeared this morning. The weather however remained [illegible] cold and the King who again passed a good night was not out in the grounds. Queen Craigweil House early as [illegible] Majesty yesterday received Wilfred [illegible] who lives at Bognor and [illegible] as Captain's [illegible] in H. [illegible] "Merchants" when King [illegible] midshipman in that ship. He brought with him old pictures of [illegible] and logbook during his service [illegible] and these greatly interested [illegible] who presented old relics [illegible] photograph of himself in [illegible] uniform.—British Official Wireless.

BELUR TRAIN ECHO

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SUIT AGAINST "FORWARD"

HEARING FIXED FOR APRIL 22

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. Justice Buckland has fixed April 22 for the hearing of two suits for damages against the "Forward" Publishing Company, Limited. The Secretary of State and certain East Indian Railway officials the plaintiffs respectively in the suits are claiming in all Rs. 10 lakhs in connection with the publication of a letter in "Forward" with regard to the Belur train disaster. Mr. Ameer Ali for the plaintiffs mentioned that a suit against the "Pioneer" had been taken out of the list with liberty to apply for restoration.

Mr. Justice Buckland: It was taken out for settlement. Has there been a settlement or is it coming up for hearing?

Mr. Ameer Ali: As far as I understand an apology has been tendered and the question now is to get instructions from certain plaintiffs now in England.

Mr. Justice Buckland: It is desirable that both should be heard together. I don't wish to finish the "Forward" case and express an opinion on it and then have the other case come on.

Mr. Ameer Ali: They are both with reference to the same article. The defence in the "Pioneer" case is with regard to the amount of damages. They reproduced an article which appeared originally in "Forward".

Mr. Justice Buckland: When do you expect to get instructions?

Mr. Ameer Ali: I am afraid I can't tell you definitely.—A. P.

RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST SLAVE LEGISLATION

MASS MEETING AT MATUNGA

A largely attended general meeting of the Railway workers of the G.I.P. workshop was held at Nensey Wadi, Matunga, on Friday at 5-30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided and among the speakers were Messrs. Marathe, V. P. Rele, S. D. Acharya and C. K. Narayan Swami.

After a few introductory remarks from the Chair, Messrs. Marathe and Rele referred to the Meerut arrests and exhorted the men to contribute their mite towards the defence of the accused who were engaged in the organisation of the Railwaymen, namely, Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, Dhundiraj Thengdi, B. F. Bradley, Kadam and K. N. Joglekar. The speakers then referred to the various grievances of the G. I. P. Railway workers.

Mr. S. D. Acharya in a lengthy speech explained the programme of the Congress and exhorted the workers to boycott foreign cloth, eschew drink and enroll themselves as members of the Congress.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ginwala then put from the chair four resolutions which were passed unanimouly. The first resolution referred to the present scale of salaries of the workers which did not give the workers increments in time and in a regulated form and requested the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to introduce a new grade from Rs. 41 to Rs. 93, in the place of existing scale of Rs. 41 to Rs. 60 to Rs. 74 to Rs. 96, for all workers without distinction with an increase of Rs. 5 per year.

The other resolutions demanded the supply of blankets to the women workers of the Engineering Department every monsoon, to revise the present scale of pay of the women workers of the same Department, namely, Rs. 13 and introduce in its place a new scale of Rs. 20, and to fix the minimum living wage of Rs. 30 for all workers of "coolies" rank.

PROTEST AGAINST SLAVE LEGISLATION.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway strongly condemns the Trades Disputes Bill which has been passed by both Houses of the Indian Legislature and is of the opinion that this bill is an unfair, unnecessary and vindictive piece of legislation calculated to cripple the ordered and free growth of Trade Unionism in this country. This meeting, therefore, declares that no legislation of this character will command respect from the working-class of the country unless side by side adequate safeguards and equitable conditions are guaranteed to this class. Since this guarantee has not been assured to Labour this legislation will meet with the strongest opposition from the working-class."

In a spirited Hindustani speech the mover of the resolution explained the implications and consequences of this legislation. Hundred per cent. unionism was the only reply that the working-class could give to such measures. The resolution was passed unanimously and the meeting terminated amidst shouts of Kamgar Ki Jai.

Before dispersing, however, the workers present decided completely to boycott British cloth and to eschew drink. Several of them were also enrolled as Congress members on the spot.

WILL IT LEAD TO POLITICAL CRISIS?

INCIDENT IN AUSTRO-ITALIAN FOOTBALL MATCH.

ALLEGED INSULT TO FASCIST FLAG

LONDON, April 11.

Vienna.—The recent football match here between Austria and Italy in which Austrians were winners by three goals to nil, threatens to occasion first class Austro-Italian political controversy.

Italian papers allege that the Italian players were received inhospitably and discourteously and that the Italian flag was insulted. They further allege that Italians were deliberately annoyed by the playing of the old Caribaldian march as the Italian anthem instead of Giovanezza Fascist hymn.

The Austrian papers complain that the Italian players were not sporting. "They were more eager to kick their opponents' shins than the ball." The Austrian papers explain that a broken halliard necessitated replacing of the Italian flag by Hungarian colours (same as Italian but of different order) while 60,000 Austrian spectators bared their heads in biting wind whilst what they believed was Italian anthem was being played.—Reuter.

BURMA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

GANDHIJI'S REPORT OF INSPECTION

Mahatma Gandhi's report of the inspection of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee has been received in the A. I. C. C. office. The Committee has a membership of about 800 largely confined to Indians living in Rangoon. District Committees hardly exist and practically the whole burden of the Congress organisation rests on Sjt. V. Madanji. Mahatma Gandhi further reports that the finances of the Burma Committee were managed in a businesslike and efficient manner. The cry for separation of Burma from India has created a gulf between the Burmans and Indians, but even amongst the Burmans there is a party against separation. Mr. Gandhi advised the Indians in Burma to take no sides in the controversy and to leave the decision to Burmans alone. Burma should have full self-determination in the matter.—Free Press.

EDITOR OF DESHBANDHU SENTENCED

SURAT, April 12.

Delivering judgment in the case against Mr. Kanchanlal Chinilal Gandhi, editor of "Deshbandhu", vernacular daily, the special Magistrate Mr. Tailor sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153-A. I. P. C., for inserting three articles exciting feelings of hatred between Hindus and Mahomedans.—Free Press.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, April 11.

Little Rock.—Hitherto 43 dead and hundred injured victims of the tornado have been discovered by the rescue workers, who, aided by motor car headlights, continued throughout the night the search over a wide area. It is expected that the casualty list will be further swelled by the havoc wrought in more inaccessible parts of the State.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN NATIONAL INCOME

LONDON, April 11.

Rugby.—A reduction in the national income is disclosed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in their report for the year ended March 31st. The gross income under review was estimated at 2,904 million sterling, the lowest since 1918-19. This was reduced by exemption allowances to 1,300 millions sterling. The net revenue produced was 228 millions, an average of 23.58 pence each pound of actual income, being the lowest in the last ten years. The report also shows that there are between 500 and 600 millionaries in Great Britain, 299 people are in receipt of incomes of between £50,000 and £70,000 per year, 97 people have incomes between £75,000 and £100,000 and 147 people have incomes exceeding £100,000. The number of individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit was four million six hundred and fifty thousand, an increase of 150,000 over the figures of the previous year. Of these two million four hundred thousand were entirely relieved from tax by the operation of abatements and allowances, leaving two million 250,000 chargeable to tax. Sir Leslie Scott, Conservative member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool and Solicitor-General in the Coalition Government, has decided not to seek re-election at the forthcoming general election on grounds of ill-health. Sir Leslie Scott is one of the most eminent members of the Bar. His loss will be felt by his party acutely. His chairmanship and membership of a number of war-time committees set up to deal with questions of reconstruction, agriculture, housing, mining, electricity, etc., indicate the part he has taken in public affairs.—B. O. W.

COTTON-GROWING IN EMPIRE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION SATISFIED

IRAQ'S WONDERFUL ADVANCE

LONDON, April 10.

The progress of cotton-growing in Sudan, India and Iraq is discussed in the preliminary reports issued by Sir William Hamburg, the Managing Director of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has just visited those countries. He says that the progress made in Gezira during the last three years has been enormous and reflects great credit on the Sudan Government. 130,000 acres are under cotton of the Sakel type. At the research station in Sudan, some splendid results have been achieved.

SUKKUR BARRAGE AND COTTON PRODUCE.

Referring to the Association's estates and ginneries at Khanewal, in the Punjab, and elsewhere in India, he describes the Sukkur barrage as a colossal undertaking. Sixteen spans of 60 feet each were completed last year, and the engineers expect to complete a further 23 spans this year. This will leave 27 spans for next year, making 66 spans in all. There are four canals on the left bank and three on the right and the masonry for these is virtually completed. Some thousand men are engaged on the work and it is expected that it will be completed by 1932.

FROM 60 TO 5,400 BALES IN A YEAR.

The report shows that in Iraq, where King Feisal is a keen cotton grower, progress is being made in production, which has increased from 60 bales in 1921 to 5,400 bales last year.—British Official Wirless

MAJOR SEGRAVE TO RECEIVE GOVT. WELCOME

"GOLDEN ARROW" FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION

LONDON, April 10.

Major Segrave's motor-car "Golden Arrow" on which he established the world speed record of 231 miles an hour, will be seen by the public of London on Saturday. It will be taken through the streets in a short procession from the station to Westminster where Major Segrave and Captain Irving, the designer of the car will receive a Government welcome.

Captain Irving made over one thousand drawings while designing the "Golden Arrow" and so successful was his work that without preliminary trial the car was taken to the United States and achieved all that was expected of it. It was entirely of British manufacture and even the smallest nut was cut from solid metal, no money or effort being spared to reduce the hazards which necessarily attend such a record-breaking exploit.—British Official Wireless.

MODIFICATION OF BETTING TAX?

RUGBY, April 11.

It is generally assumed that the Chancellor of Exchequer will, in his budget next week, propose some modification of the betting tax in its existing form. He has always indicated his willingness to consider the position when the tax has had a fair trial, and "The Times" says he was impressed with the representations recently made to him by a deputation from the House of Commons that the bookmaker who paid the present tax had to face an unfair competition of those who evaded the law. Newspapers anticipate that a system of licences for bookmakers gradusted according to the amount of business transacted will be substituted for the present tax.—B. O. W.

GERMAN CABINET

RESHUFFLING DELAYED OWING TO PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has not been able to receive the Chancellor in connection with the reshuffling of the Cabinet, owing to illness.—Free Press Beam Service.

Rugby.—The Danish training ship "Kobenhavn" which left Buenos Aires for Australia via the Cape on December 14th has not since been reported.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Great Navy Air Display have placed orders in Great Britain for six Torpedo-carrying Hawker Horsley aircraft fitted with Rolls Royce Condor engines of 700 horsepower.—B. O. W.

Bangalore.—Mr. Digbesham Rao, resident of the Engineering School, Bangalore, got electrocuted while watching an experiment with an electric lamp in his hand. The shock caused him instantaneous death.—Free Press.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARDROP'S PROMOTION

LONDON, April 11.

Rugby.—The War Office announces that Major-General Wardrop, who is 'en route' to England on vacating his appointment as General Officer Commanding in North China, has been selected for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Among those selected for promotion to the rank of Major-General in the vacancies that will occur during the next few months is Brigadier Hildyard, at present commanding the Second Rhine Brigade of the British Army on the Rhine.—B. O. W.

"CREMATE ME ON CALVERY BANKS"

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph", Lucknow, publishes a message received from the Maharaja of Nabha by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, wherein the Maharaja of Nabha has expressed his deep sorrow at the sudden death of the Maharaja of Bharatpur. At the end of the message the Maharaja of Nabha requests that at his death his body be taken down and burnt on the banks of the river Cauvery and under no circumstances to Nabha.—

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference will be held at Bandra on the 4th and 5th May. The successful management of the Conference depends entirely on the voluntary help of the young men and women of the Suburban District. The Reception Committee therefore appeals to all young people to come forward and render their services as volunteers.

Intending volunteers should apply stating their address, age and educational qualifications to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Commander Road Bandra, on or before the 20th April.

The volunteers will have to furnish themselves with Khadi uniforms consisting of short shirts and dhotis. Other lodging and boarding arrangements will be made by the Reception Committee.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

It has been decided to organise a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Bandra during the Maharashtra Provincial Conference sessions. The Boycott of Foreign Cloth campaign has on its constructive side the encouragement of pure Khadi. A Khadi bazar exhibiting the finest stuffs from all over India and

Beautiful Comedy Drama
Commencing from TO-DAY 13th inst.
Krishna Film Co.'s
LOVELY COMEDY DRAMA
MISS DOLLY
FEATURING
Miss RAMPYARI
in Double Rolc.
Beautiful Comic Stunts with innumerable Mirths and Laughs.
ALSO STAGE DANCES
Miss Gulzar & Miss Manjari
New Dancers First Time in Dubash Theatre.
Don't Miss to See it
TIME AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

encouraging the process in the manufacture of Khadi will be a great help to the campaign. Arrangements with Railway is also practicable about the special features of other indigenous articles which also be given an opportunity to exhibit their products. Arrangements have, therefore, been made for sixteen stalls in addition to the Khadi bazar. The rent for each stall will be Rs. 5/-. Dealers and manufacturers of indigenous articles wishing to open their stalls in the exhibition should apply to the Secretary Reception Committee Patkar Bhavan Ghadiwalan Road Bandra on or before the 20th April. Plans can be inspected at the office any day between 7-30 to 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 to 8-30 p.m.

Lady Lamb presided at the meeting of the Baby Week at the Secretariat on Friday, 13th April.

The Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Lamb, Commander and Mrs. Gaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brownfield, Government House, Bombay, on Thursday, 12th April.

London.—The Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Wester Memyss, has retired owing to his having reached an age-limit.

1/2 Oz. A DAY
FOR YOUR
HEALTH

There is no reason why you should not be in good health, full of vim vigour and vitality. Unfortunately several men do not realise the importance of health in relation to Happiness. **Amritha,** which has stood the Best of time, is just the Tonic needed for keeping you healthy and strong. Run down men, the Nervous and the Weak, the Thin and the Flabby will find it a highly soothing Tonic.
We recommend this special Tonic to the young and old, the rich and the Healthy, as a delightful remedy.

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Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sujan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

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Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.

DON'T FEAR!
SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the pains and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDAS JI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

WANTED ELECTORAL BOARD

JOINT ACTION IN COMING ELECTIONS NECESSARY, SAYS Dr. ANNIE BESANTS

MADRAS, April 11.

Under the caption "An Electoral Board'" Dr. Annie Besant writes in her weekly "New India"as follows:—

As Indian politicaians divide themselves into clearly defined parties, it is vital for their success that essentials are separated from non-essentials, and that all progressive parties, aiming at the winning of freedom for India shall organise themselves for cooperation with each other. Thus only shall no efforts be wasted, but each party shall pull its full strengt and all shall recognise their common purpose, their common aim.

With this in view there have been some conversations between leaders of various organisations and a clear note was struck by the following resolution put from the chair and unanimously carried at the U. P. Provincial Conference held in Lucknow on March 30 and April. 1.

PRELIMINARY SUGGESTION.

"This Conference constituted a committee consisting of Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Babu Bisheshar Nath Srivasastava, Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Mr Chintamani with power to add to their number, to discuss with leaders of other progressive parties the question concerning the next general election as and when occasion may arise with a view to promote united action against reactionary parties and candidates."

This resolution is of course a merely preliminary suggestion from a provincial Conference of one organisation to be taken up if approved by the President of the National Congress who might invite members of the Councils of all the organisations which took part in the All Parties Conference and of any others with similar aims.

These would form the Electoral Board. The union so far achieved and embodied in the Nehru report is too precious to be lost; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the temporary divisions which have split the Mussalmans will soon fade away so that all progressive parties may come into line with each other and prepare a joint pregramme for the coming general election.

ROUGH SKETCH OF WORK.

The Board shall meet at some convenient place, Allahabad, Nagpur or other centre and sitting in conference for some days sketch out an electeral programme. It should also form a general Fund to aid the Selected candidates. It should select a corps of qualified lecturers to stump the country popularising the programme forming local committees in constituencies and taking such steps as were considered to be useful and advisable.

Such is a rough sketch of the work to be taken up, if the general project be approved and it should be published in the news papers discussed in them, and in meetings, so that apathy may be destroyed and virile energy may be evoked.

LET INDIA WAKE UP.

Let India awake. Let her worship the Motherland by strenuous preserving work to set her free. India must be a free nation, within or without b a British Federation of Free peoples.

Earnestly I hope it may be within such a Federation, but India must be free, a self Governing Dominion, a Free Nation. She has been patient, over patient far too long. She holds out her hand, a gesture of friendship in her demand for Dominion status. Let England clasp it and all may yet be well.

His Majesty the King proclaimed in 1921 "The beginning of Swaraj within my Empire." Why should he not in 1929 proclaim its realisation and link the two countries in bonds of mutual goodwill? It is not yet too late, but the sand in the hour glass is running swiftly through.—A. P.

"BEWARE OF THE FORTH-BLOWERS."

—:o:—

The following leaflet is published by B.W.T.A. of Edinburgh and the Scottish Temprence Alliance of Glasgow," under the caption, "Ancient Order of Frothblowers Exposed."

"This Ancient order is of very recent origin.

It was founded in 1924 by a London Ex-Serviceman with the idea of helping Charities.

The aim was good:

The method was bad.

The order is Designed to Encourage beer drinking. On the front page of the membership booklet it states:—

"This ancient guild exists to foster the noble art and gentle and healthy pastime of Frothblowing amongst gentlemen of leisure and ex-soldiers.

After payment of subscription you will be permitted to blow froth off your own beer, other members' beer, and occasionally off non-members' beer . . ."

The first question in the booklet in bold type is—

"Do You Gollop Your Beer with Zest? If so, you are unanimously elected a member of Ye Ancient Order of Frothblowers. Life membership 5/- . . . including the use of corkscrews . . ."

Rule 6 is evidently for the young and immature drinker:—

"For the benefit of the unseasoned F. B.'s, three gulps to the pint and fourteen to the gallon are customary."

In this booklet of 66 pages beer is represented by sign, symbol, or word on almost every page.

Penalty fines for irregularities, i.e., failure to wear the cuff links of the Order, include "A round of drinks" or "beer served in an egg cup for one hour. No limit to the egg cups."

The "Vats" or Headquarters are invariably opened and established in licensed premises.

The Book is full of vulgarities.

DO THE "WEE WAIFS" BENEFIT?

Sir Alfred Fripp stated in 1927—"That nearly £60,000 have now been devoted to charities." But he also added, "Our membership will shortly be more than 1,000,000." At 5/- each member this means an income of £250,000 for the A.O.F.B. funds. These figures, therefore, would suggest 1/2 for Charity and 3/10 for other expenses, out of each 5/- subscription. If an appeal was made for "Wee Waifs," why spend money on what appears to be a beer propaganda booklet? Yet it is clearly stated in the booklet that —"All our Funds go to the wee waifs' Charities."

It is evident that this Ancient Order has as its main object the popularisation of Beer Drinking.

If it succeeds it will create more "Wee Waifs" than it will save.

Beware of the Frothblowers."

GENERAL MOTORS INDIAN EXECUTIVES

—:o:—

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Mr. G.K. Howard, regional director and Mr. G.C. Seers, managing director of General Motors India Limited, sailed for New York on Saturday to attend the Executives' Conference to be held at Shawneeon-Relaware from May 22nd to May 29th. It is interesting to note that twenty-six executives in charge of the overseas assembly plants and warehouse operations of General Motors in different parts of the world will meet together for the first timet to exchange views and discuss the many vital problems connected with transportation. When Mr. James D. Mooney the president of General Motors, proposed to call this conference, he had several things in mind, but he appreciated first of all the benefits to be derived from a joint discussion of the problems affecting the motor-car industry, and secondly, the value of firsthand contract with General Motors headquarters organisation.

The Committee in cicarge of the Conference has been at work on various details for nearly a year. A many-sided programme has been evolved which includes visits to the General Motors factories, research laboratories, and proving grounds in Michigan. There is also the task of housing the members in New York, profitable occupation of their time while in the city, the day-to-day conference programme, entertainment and recreation.

These twenty-six executive heads will travel nearly 400,000 miles from the various world points to New York and back home again. For instance Mr. W.D. Hopson of Perth will travel 26,384 miles to attend the Conference; Mr. V.A. Davison and Mr. G.P. Harrington, of Batavia, will travel 23,970 miles; Mr. D. Bardin and Mr. I. Randolph, of Melbourne, 22,000 miles; and Mr. G.K. Howard and Mr. G.C. Seers, of Bombay, 17,000 miles. This includes the return trip.

The figures cited give an idea of the world-wide organisation of General Motors particularly in the field of export operations. It is doing business in 107 countries, and assembly plants are located in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australasia. About 90 per cent of the world's markets are covered by these assembly plants and warehouse operations. During the year 1928 General Motors sold 800,000 cars and trucks in the overseas markets of the world at a total value of $2 1/4 crores of rupees.

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AMRITDHARA 29, LAHORE
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UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample Packets for
LEUCODERMA

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:

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SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHOEA
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Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c. &c,

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.

Sole Manufacturer:—**Dr. D. N. JASANI,**
137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY, 4.
Telegraphic Address:—GONO-KILLER, Bombay.
Bombay Agent:—A. M. THAKER, Princess Street.

"OUR EDUCATIONAL CONDITION"

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Sanmitra Mandal, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. S. K. Kulkarni on Wednesday last at Bradlay Night High School, Thakurd. was, on "Our Educational Condition", when Mr. G. K. Kanade presided.

At the out set the lecture traced the progress of the community and said that the financial position of their forefathers was better than that of the present generation, and therefore they were somewhat indifferent towards education. But that did not result into the low average percentage in the general literacy. The times had changed. The present was the time when education was supposed not only the way for self-development, but also a means for the family maintenance. It was high times for thought members of the community became masters of the different branches.

The president remarked that the present was the age when Education was imparted because it created the financial support and said that only literary education would not suit the present requirement. It must be supplemented by some "industrial and other education."

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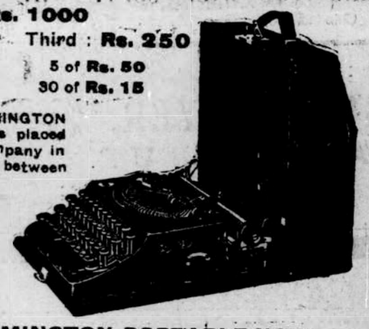

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More than 35,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

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Whatever may be the ache or pain

Headache	Sprains
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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

will give you immediate relief.

Proved best by actual use for 43 years.

The price is small compared with the relief.

Free from animal fat

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

(2)—28)

MESTON SETTLEMENT MUST GO

Mr. Layton's Scheme of Financial Reform

NEED OF NATIONAL FUND

Mr. Layton, the Financial Assessor to the Statutory Commission, has prepared a tentative scheme of financial reforms in India. The following is the text of his memorandum.

(a) The principle of allocation of undivided heads of revenue introduced with the Reforms was designed to ensure the fiscal independence of the provinces and thus to make possible political and administrative autonomy. The actual allocation was not based on the prospective yield of taxes or the future economic requirements of the various provinces.

(b) In practice, it gave a larger increase of revenue to certain provinces than to others. In several, the increase was at once eaten up by the rise in salary rates.

(c) The disproportion thus introduced was at first modified by the provincial contributions fixed by the Meston Settlement. It is only since the final abolition of these varying payments in 1927 that the full effect of the allocation has been experienced.

(d) Under the Settlement two provinces have improved their relative position, while in two others it has meant a change for the worse It might be argued that the change in relative position was remedying a previous inequity. In the case of the two provinces which have benefited most, however, no data have been put forward to prove this. In the case of the poorer provinces however, it is claimed with considerable force that even the previous settlement gave them quite inadequate revenues that had to be eked out with doles which have now ceased.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

(e) The present distribution undoubtedly leaves he provinces in very unequal circumstances as regards revenue and therefore as regards possible standards of administration Even when allowance is made for varying density of population the disparity in expenditure per head is very striking.

(f) In addition to criticisms of its initial inequity, the settlement is open to the more fundamental objection that while assigning to provinces many functions that urgently call for increasing expenditure, the actual ad potential sources of revenue allotted to them are inelastic.

Provincial revenues as a whole have actually increased more than Central Government revenues. But the argument as to the elasticity is sound if considered in relation to

(i) the growth of the four years.

(ii) prospects of future expansion, and

(iii) revenue in relation to the growth of expenditure.

(g) Again it is represented that the present distribution of the sources of revenue does not enable provinces to tax all sections of the population on an equitable basis.

(h) All these grounds of criticism have considerable force.

(i) Moreover it has frequently been pointed out that the penury of certain provinces in recent years has greatly added to the difficulty of working the reforms.

(j) On both political and financial grounds, therefore, it is necessary that there should be a radical reconsideration of the financial relations of the provinces and the Central Government which will take account both of the present inequalities between provinces and of their growing needs.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITIVE.

(a) Hardly any of the existing provincial sources of revenue are likely to expand in the future

(b) Land revenue has not risen with the rise of prices since the War. Indeed, if newly irrigated lands and new land brought under cultivation are excluded the rise is only a few per cent. compared with, say 56 per cent. rise of prices. Hence, what was formerly by far the most important source of revenue in India not merely under British rule but for many centuries previously has fallen into second place; Government whose expense—including those for collection of land revenue—have risen greatly is obtaining a sum worth much less than before the War in real values, while the cultivator—or the landlord—has benefited.

(c) There is no prospect of any change in this respect. On the contrary, the tendency is for conditions in the temporarily settled areas to approximate to permanent settlement by the lengthening of the period between settlements, limiting the permissible enhancement at any settlement and fixing limits to the percentage of fixed assets that can be taken as revenue.

(d) The tendency is unsound from the fiscal point of view, for it is fixing the revenue in money that can be raised directly from the chief source of India's wealth, viz., agriculture. If prices rise this benefits the agricultural community at the expense of the Exchequer. If they fall, the reverse will happen. If they remain stable, the cultivator will get the benefit of any increased productivity, while the Government must look elsewhere for its growing needs.

(e) There are, however, obvious difficulties in the way of reversing this tendency in the temporarily settled areas, while in the permanently settled areas, and particularly in Bengal, the fractionalization of rights means that an increase of revenue would fall on a large number of small income receivers.

(f) The only ways of securing more revenue from agriculture without increasing the burden on small income receivers are either by gradation of land revenue or by removing the exemption of agricultural incomes from income-tax.

(g) Irrigation is to a considerable extent in the same position as land revenue—expenses rising and water rates stationary. In cases where the return is dependent on the revision of the land assessment the revenue rises very slowly. There is no likelihood of irrigation becoming an expanding contributor to general revenues.

(h) The other mainstay of provincial finance—Excise—is almost at a standstill owing to the prohibition movement. This source is unlikely to expand and may fall heavily.

(i) Devolution Rule 15 has failed to import the much needed elasticity into provincial revenues.

SCHEDULED TAXES.

(j) The scheduled taxes also have not provided an adequate remedy—for those hitherto imposed only touch a small section of population and yield very little while several others tabacco, death duties, etc.,—could not satisfactorily be imposed except by central administration.

(k) Since 1924-25 total provincial revenues have risen at the rate of less than 1 per cent. a year. The most optimistic forecast of future revenue we have received is from the United Provinces, where the Finance Secretary—assuming that the Council would approve all new taxes that were likely to be profitable—indicated a possible increase of Rs. 1-1/2 crores in the ten years (from Rs. 12-1/2 crores to Rs. 14 crores or 12 per cent.), i.e., about 1 per cent. a year. Many of the provinces will certainly not experience so great an increase as this under existing conditions.

(l) On the other hand, demands are almost unlimited. In Madras it is estimated on the lowest basis that universal primary education would cost Rs. 5 crores additional annually (another estimate Rs. 10 crores), plus a large initial expenditure on schools. The Government memorandum on financial relation suggests that Rs. 50 crores additional may ultimately be required for primary education.

In regard to all estimates relating to education it must be remembered that the increase in expenditure will be slow owing to inevitable delay in training teachers, building schools, etc. But these figures give some idea of the dimensions of future requirements.

CENTRAL FINANCES.

(a) During the period of the Reforms the revenue of the Central Government has risen and expenditure fallen. In the absence of any change in policy or remission of taxation this is likely to continue

(b) Customs have risen partly

(Continued on page 15.)

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

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LEAGUE, NO GUARANTEE FOR PEACE

—:o:—

Famous French Publicist's Views

(Pertinax the famous French publicist, writes in Daily News.)

I really cannot help feeling that I am called upon, in these columns, to play the part of the devil. But, truly, there is nothing devilish in the case I will try to explain.

To assert that, unfortunately, warfare, as a means of settling international conflicts, remains a possibility in that continent of ours, and that, in order to suppress it as a practical proposition, other means ought to be devised than those provided for in the Geneva covenant, in the Locarno Treaties and in the so-called Kellogg pact, does not point at the existence of a vicious mind, but perhaps rather indicates among the French people a more correct perception of present circumstances and conditions than that which obtains in insular England.

It is alleged that nobody in Europe will assume the responsibility of resorting to war because, henceforward, the clashing of military forces would be likely to mean in practice, the end of civilisation.

TWO ARGUMENTS.

But such a frame of mind of the leading classes in Western Europe cannot be confidently expected to be productive, in every case, of peace, because, beyond the Rhine, the feeling exists that, alone of all nations, Germany successfully passed through the worst social storm that can be imagined and alone of all nations could again withstand another storm without losing in it its soul and body.

In addition, it is argued in order to dispel all fears concerning the recurrence of the 1914-1918 catastrophe: (1) that, nowadays, victory does not bring in its train the same advantages as formerly, territorial annexation being hardly practicable; (2) that, in consequence, the future struggles between nations will probably be restricted to the economic fields, and that, for every given nation, there is no other way to increase its own power or to accumulate gains than to improve its own capabcity and fitness for the purpose of industry and commerce.

Such a thesis is not new: it was put forward as early as 1863 by Proudhon in his book, War and Peace." I don't believe that in the light of half-a century's experiment, it can be substantiated.

THE REAL CAUSE.

If territorial annexations cannot be easily carried out in Western Europe, they unhappily are the rule of the day in Eastern Europe, where the national character of most populations is still as fluid or plastic as it was in our countries in the middle ages. As a matter of fact, the juxtaposition of a highly civilisel State (Germany,) and of Slavic multitudes that are mor or less open its colonising ambitions, is probably at the bottom of all European troubles; and, more than any other factor, brought about the war of 1914.

As to the applasing influence of economic profits, it can be disputed on the ground of pre-war history. It is not always kept in mind that in the initial days of July, 1924. Germany and England signed a treaty that amounted to the recognition by the London Cacinet of the German ownership of the Bagdad railway and that, at the same time, another treaty had been concluded by the same state's a assigning to the German Empire an important share in the Portuguese colonies in case the Portuguese Empire should break up.

The only tangibb effect of those fruitfull operations was to persuade Germany she could safely bully her rivals, and that there would be no end to their concessions —a frame of mind that, very soon, impelled her to take warlike decisions, as she believed nobody would dare take up the challenge.

Let us, then, conclude that war remains a danger. How shall we guard against it?

We have been given the Covenant of the League of Nations. But, under that Covenant, there are no less than six kinds of lawful wars (see Dr. Consiorovski's book on the Covenant.)

Moreover, most governments (and the British Government in the first place) have declared they did not consider themselves strictly bound by Article 10 of the Covenant which, taken literally, saddled them with the duty of seeing to it that existing frontiers would not be changed.

On the other hand, all the Executive Council of the League can do, when confronted with an aggressor, is to make recommendations for a peaceful settlement of the issue that the aggressor himself is at liberty to reject.

And Locarno? The treaties which fall under that name we intended to fill up the gaps of the covenant as far as Western Europe was concerned.

But they cannot be said to fill that gap; (1) because the guarantors are practically allowed, should they think it convenient, to escape their responsibilities and to appeal to the League's Council to deal with the aggressor, a procedure which throws, once again, everyone concerned in the difficulties of the covenant; (2) because the treaties of arbitration which as regards the eastern neighbours of Germany, are the only bulwark erected against war, have been drafted in such a clumsy manner as to enable Germany to shun at will the Hague Court of International Justice and to bring the dispute to the Council, where the above-described impasse would be confronted once more

(3- Because, under the pact of the Rhine, the principal of the Locaro treaties no preventive military preparations are authorised between any of the guarantors (for instance, England) and any of the guarantees (for instance, France). For that reason an aggressor would not be faced by an efficient military alliance in position to bring him in order.

An alliance that has not been organised for a long time through the co-operation of general staffs is merely an empty pretence.

So much was admitted by the League in 1923 and by Lord Grey in his memoirs when he tries to justify his attitude, in 1905 and 1912 towards the "conversations" which then began between the higher commands in London and in Paris.

In short, the Locarno treaties fall very short of the requisite standard.

As to the so-called Kellogg pact, it is enough to remark that it cannot be upheld by sanctions, and that it has been accepted by America, England and France with so many reservations (self-defined rights of selfdefence, British and American doctrines of Monroe, etc.- that it doesn't matarially improve the existing state of the affairs.

The speeches delivered in the Senate and, above all, the adoption of a naval programme by both Houses of Congress are a fitting comment on its value.

To sum up, what we currently regard as a lull in international rivalry in the course of the last few years only reflects the lassitude and wearliess caused by a war of unexampled cruelty and magnitude. Such a feeling of lassitude and wearliess was a feature of the European situation between 1815 and 1850.

By itself, it cannot be called an assurance that, for the future, international politics have been radically reformed.

It can even be said that there is more warlike talk in he Europe of 1929 thin there was in the Europe of 1826.

The remedy? An alliance of Western Europe, of the British and French nations. The peace of Eurone could rest for half a century upon that solid foundation.

In England, the people who readily declare that the Franco-British-Russian alliance was the true origin of the war in 1914 either talk nonsense or only show they have a bad conscience.

The great war was really the outcome of the unequal strength that could be detected, in the sping of 1914, between the triple alliance of Central Europe and the triple entente of England, France and Russia. If in good time, Germany had become aware of the participation of England in the conflict, she would not have risked the plunge.

On the other side of the Channel please don't talk about our aeroplanes and submarines. Do remember that we are not in the fortunate position of having a free choice of our enemies; at the most, we shall stand against the Power that disturbs the European order as set up ten years ago, and against no other.

And do keep in mind that, being an impoverished nation, we must arm ourselves in a cheap way.

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(Sd.) DIGAMBER DINKAR
Ahmednagar.

I am glad to inform you that I got a prize in Sri Rangam lottery and your answer proved correct.
(Sd.) V. RAMA IYER. Hd. Clerk,
Addl. Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum.

Many thanks for your answers. It is a wonder that your prediction regarding the Viceroy's Cup Winner has been fulfilled.
(Sd.) Swert C. BANERJEE,
The B. C. & P. Works. Calcutta.

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I hereby certify that all your answers in the last three series have proved to be true.
(Sd.) A. V. UTPAT.
PANDHARPUR.

I am very thankful to you for the answers which you gave about my success in the M. S. L.C. became true.
(Sd.) HANS RAJ SHARMA
Jullundur Cantt.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswamiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.
(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE.
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

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I am really pleased to write that your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send for April.
(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHTAN DABU.
NAVSARI.

What you said exactly came true. I am thankful for your telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved correct.
(Sd.) R. S. IYER,
Nagpur.

DIVINE POWER.

As per your advice I had your Sarva Karya Siddhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.
(Sd.) SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

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Proprietor, J. FANN & CO.,
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I beg to acknowledge with thanks your race tips. Your predictions were splendid.
(Sd.) G. A. PILLAI,
Chindadripet, :: :: Madras.

TESTIMONIALS.

LIFE READING.

Rewarded and titled Jothishnethram by Sri Jagath Guru Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sri Kanchi Kamakodi Peedam. Kumbakonam.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of Life Reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.
(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.

T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.
(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.
(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

I tried Mr. Iyer in aroodam and Astrology. He is the best talented in the profession and I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.
(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM, L.M.P.,
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.
(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, D.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office, Madras.

SUCCESS IN ELECTION.

Thanks for your prediction regarding my success in election which proved successful.
(Sd.) ROBERT GAEBELE, President,
French India Legislative Assembly
Pondicherry.

AROODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few impostors trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.
(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL,
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THE GENIUS OF FOCH

—:o:—

A BRAIN PACKED IN ICE

Foch was a truly remarkable figure, one of the few really great personalities of the war period.

He had an explosive temper, but a brain packed in ice; a habit of emotional rhetorical expression, but serene and sagacious understanding.

He had the attributes of humour, vision and insight. He could sum up a complex situation with miraculous rapidly and skill and describe it comprehensively in few lucid unforgettable phrases.

He had above all the rare gift of inspiring those about him with the confidence in his own judgment that he himself reposed in it.

He was popularly described as an 'optimist.'' He rejected the appellation with scorn.

Whether we call Foch an optimist or by any other name that he prefers to signify self-confidence, is typified that moral element in the making of war which he regarded as the most important of all. Thus writes A. J. Cummings in "Daily News":

MORAL FORCE IN WAR.

"War," he said, "is the domain of moral force. Victory is moral superiority in the victors; moral depression in the vanquished. Battle is the struggle between two wills. A battle lost (quoting Maistre) is a battle which one believes to have been lost, for battles are not lost materially."

That is why he preached the art as against the science of war. He was openly contemptuous of the French strategists of 1870 who thought "they could deposit plans at a solicitor's office" and forgot that there is nothing absolute in war.

There can scarcely be any doubt that the moment of sharpest professional enjoyment in the career of Foch was when he pitted his brains against those of Ludendroff in the Second Battle of the Marne, and utterly discomfited the German High Command what proved to be the turning point of the war.

For nearly three weeks he waited patiently for the moment to deliver that fatal thrust at the German flank in the great Marne pocket; and 12 days earlier, when the Allied armies were nearly down and out, he had astonished Sir Henry Wilson by telling him in quiet tones that all serious danger would be over in less than a fortnight.

Wilson was his greatest friend on the English side. They had much in common. Wilson entertained a profound admiration for Foch as a soldier. And Foch revelled in Wilson's Irish wit. They were both as high-spirited together as schoolboys.

In Wilson's diaries there are several amusing stories of the absurd pranks they played. A familiar game was to change hats and prance round the room imitating each other's tricks of manner.

His close liason with Wilson during some critical periods of the war had definite military advantages; in some other respects it was possibly not so fortunate. Foch was a blunt, straight-forward soldier. Wilson, however was a busybody and an inveterate intriguer: and it is doubtful whether his private raports to Foch did much to establish confidence and goodwill between the British and French Headquarters.

After the war, Wilson, greatly insensed at the Government's attempts to make peace in Southern Ireland, drew for Foch's benefit a painful picture of the decline of Britain and the iniquity of her statesmen. Foch replied:

"Pauvre Angleterre, pauvre Angleterre! You break your written word. You cower under the assassin and the Jew. Your friendship is no longed worth seeking. We must go elsewhere."

RELATIONS WITH HAIG.

The relations betweeen Foch and Haig in the closing months of the war were apparently good, though this is still a matter of some dispute Haig supported whole-heartedly the appointment of Foch tt Doullens in March, 1918, to direct the whole campaign, and afterwards gave him loyal support.

There is a suspicion that Foch did not give him the credit he deserved for the bold British plan of attack, which for some time did not find favour at French headquarters, and that, in spite of vague phrases of commendation, he never acknowledged as he might have done that from August to the Armistice the British Army formed the spearhead of the great Allied offensive which led to the triumphant climax. We may get more light on these and other deeply interesting questions of those historic months when the posthumous papers of the two soldiers are published to the world.

The genius of Foch himself is unassailable. A daring and magnificent manoeuvre made him the hero of the first battle of the Marne. His unerring insight into the very heart of the crisis and his brilliant opportunism gave him the second victory of the Marne, equally decisive. And his masterly preparation and direction of the final stupendous battle along the whole front from Dixmude to Verdun will be remembered throughout military history.

"MARCH TO BERLIN."

Contrary to a widespread assumption Foch, as a wise and prudent commander, preferred an armistice on his own terms to the "march to Berlin," and his advocacy carried the day. He had his revenge for 1870 when he received the German delegates in his railway carriage in the forest shadows and asked them in tones of icy politeness: "Well, gentlemen, what is it that you require?"

In the early part of 1926, when the franc was following in the disastrous wake of the mark, there was talk of making Marshal Foch the dictator of France. Happily for Europe he remained Marshal Foch. Above all other men of his time, he was the man for a world-war. He was an inconceivable figure in a world at peace or in a world trying to make peace.

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MESTON SETTLEMENT MUST GO

(Continued from Page 13.)

through a rise in rates but also through an increase in the volume of trade which has considerably increased since 1921 Rs. 1 1/2 crores arise from "protective" duties. In some cases these have been so high as to kill the revenue and if this policy were extended the revenue in general would suffer. But if duties are kept at present figures, the yield should steadily grow. There are also no doubt some non-protectionist taxes which could be made to yield more.

(e) Income-tax has been inelastic owing to difficulties in the industrial areas in recent years. This has caused disappointment as to the results of Devolution Rule 15 and would have caused even more disappointment if there had been a division of the income-tax on a 50-50 basis. But there can be no doubt that in time this tax will again become an expanding sources. It is, however, not to be expected that this tax—or rather this group of taxes—can play anything like so large a part in India as in a western industrialised country.

(d) The opium revenue will disappear in a few years.

THE RAILWAYS.

(e) The railway contribution on present freight and passenger rates is likely to increase; but public policy may require that some of the increase of receipts should be returned to the public in a reduction of rates. It would not be wise to assume railway contributing on a much larger scale than at present.

(f) Turning to the other side of the account, at the end of the period of stabilised expenditure (and in the absence of War) army expenditure should be capable of reduction. In this connection the Inchcape Committee suggested a standard figure of Rs. 50 crores (compared with Rs. 55 crores now) if prices fall (some downward movement of prices has taken place since the Report). This, however, involves matters of policy not appropriate to the present paper.

(g) Civil administration is slowly rising. But the salary increments must soon reach their peak and when this happens, this item should become stationary unless the Central Government assumes or has imposed upon it new functions.

DEBT CHARGES.

(h) Conditions are momentarily against reduction of the debt charge. But the sinking fund is definitely established and will steadily reduce the central budget item for interest.

(i) The net result is that with present taxation there should be a steadily widening margin—the size of which mainly depends on economies in military and other expenditure—available for provincial purposes.

(j) The argument that taxes should be remitted and this potential taxable capacity held in reserve against contingencies is not a valid reply to the view that taxable capacity will be increased if this money is spent on nation-building services. In any case, under modern conditions, wars are so costly that they must be met from borrowing.

(k) The Central Government must, however, retain the right in case of emergency to enhance, for its own needs, the rates of taxation of all centrally administered heads of revenue.

FRESH SOURCES OF REVENUE.

(a) India is a poor country and the burden of taxation must be judged in relation to the average income of her people. Figures of average income need to be handled with the greatest care and are not very reliable; but on the lowest estimate that I have seen of average income, India is lightly taxed in proportion to its total wealth and it should be possible to increase the burden for beneficial purposes. But so large a proportion of her people are poor and live on their own production that it is not as easy as in Western countries to raise revenue in cash by direct taxation.

(b) In a country such as India, new taxation must therefore be largely indirect—inspite of the economic advantages of direct taxes.

(c) Among the taxes from which fresh revenue may be derived, the following have been mentioned by the committee on taxation or elsewhere:—

(i) The income-tax, whose yield may be increased by the abolition of the exemption of agricultural incomes and by lowering the minimum and super-tax limits.

(ii) Death duties.

(iii) Excise on tobacco, matches, etc.

(iv) Other indirect taxes terminal, turnover, octroi etc.

(d) Most of these—notably (i), (ii) and (iii)—should be levied at a uniform rate all over India. This means that their rates must be fixed by the Central Government—though the proceeds could, if necessary, be ear-marked to the provinces in which they are collected.

MR. LAYTON'S SUGGESTIONS.

The deductions to be drawn from the preceding sections are as follows:

(a) The **Montford Report** suggests that the Central Government should be provided with the resources estimated to be necessary for the functions assigned to it and that all other revenues should be handed over to the provinces. This idea, which implies that the financial requirements of the Central Government are comparatively stationary, while those of the provinces are likely to expand is in accordance with the constitution and requirements of British India. Indeed, unless new functions are assigned to the Central Government, its financial requirements should tend to fall.

(b) Since many of the most fruitful of existing or possible new taxes, e.g., customs, income-tax, excuse duties, death duties, can in practice only be devised and collected by the Central Government or a centrally administered agency, whereas most of the resources that can be collected by the provinces are incapable of considerable expansion, it follows that if the total revenues of India are to be enhanced on anything like the scale required for her future development substantial sums must be collected centraliy.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

(c) This in turn implies one of three possible lines of development—

(i) Some of the more costly and expanding functions of Government would be transferred to the Central Government. This would be in accordance with development in most federal countries and would have the great advantage that the body which had the unpopular task of raising the money would also be responsible for seeing that it was properly spent. At present, however, India is developing in the opposite direction.

(ii) A system comparable to that in England where a large proportion of local revenue is derived from central sources but control is exercised and economy ensured by the system of grants-in-aid and by inspection. This method is also objected to as involving an infringment of provincial autonomy.

(iii) Some more or less automatic method or methods of distributing centrally collected revenues. In the case of certain taxes, the incidence of which can be traced, it is possible to allocate the proceeds to the provinces from which they arise. But apart from the fact that it may not be equitable to do this, there are many cases in which the proceeds cannot be thus allocated. To some extent therefore some other method or methods will be required.

(d) In any case, the question is not merely one between the Government of India and the provinces. Both the increase of existing taxes and many of the new taxes that have been contemplated involve the taxation of the population of the Indian States. The whole of the proceeds cannot fairly be appropriated for the use of the provinces of British India alone.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION.

(a) The problem cannot be solved by a mere redistribution of heads. The present distribution is unsatisfactory; but there is no practical alternative that would both provide expanding revenues and do justice between the provinces if the principle of undivided heads is adhered to.

(b) The proposals of the various provinces are expedients which while easing the situation for the particular provinces leave that of others unprovided for. For example, the proposal of Bengal that the jute export duty should be assigned to the province is an expedient affecting Bengal alone which could only be considered if different arrangements were being proposed for each province. Provincial control of export duties is open to the objection that it would involve the provinces in questions of international commercial policy which must necessarily be treated for India as a whole. Again the proposal of Bombay that the provinces should surrender general stamps to the Central Government in return for half the income-tax has some advantage from the provincial point of view. In particular, it hands to the provinces as a whole rather more than it takes away. From the point of view of elasticity of revenue, it takes away a moderately expanding source of revenue and hands over one which it is assumed will ultimately expand but has in fact fallen slightly since 1920. The chief criticism of the scheme, however, is that while remedying some irregularities it would make others worse. This will be evident from the fact that income-tax collections in Bengal are equivalent to 50 per cent. of the present provincial revenue, they only represent 9 per cent. of the provincial revenue—low though it is—of Bihar and 6 per cent. of that of the Central Provinces.

(c) It is not proposed to suggest the lines of solution. Some of the suggestions that have been made may find a place in the completed scheme. Clearly it is desirable as far as possible to avoid solutions which will involve individual bargains with each province—a process that is likely to create friction and jealousy. It may not be possible entirely to avoid this, for before applying certain general rules, there are claims that must be considered for remedying certain handicaps of long standing and it is not possible to rule out altogether demands which in the case of the poorest provinces can only be met by special grants or subventions. The fact that Bihar is debarred from raising revenues from its mineral resources is a case in point.

(d) Apart from these special cases, there are two general principles to be considered. The first is to allot to provinces from centrally collected revenues on the basis of the extent to which they produce these revenues i.e., their tax-yielding capacity. There are strong arguments for enabling a province to benefit from the increase of its own wealth The principle is important not merely from the point of view of satisfying the sense of equity, and patriotism of the province but also on the economic ground that it would be to the financial advantage of a Provincial Government to foster and husband its taxable resources.

The principle must not, however, be pressed too far. The idea is sometimes held that provinces have a "natural right" to certain classes of revenue that arise within them. This argument is sometimes used by supporters of the present settlement. But if this principle is admitted with regard to present provincial revenues such as land revenue, it must be admitted also income-tax, customs and other items. It cannot therefore justify the present partial allocation which favours agricultural provinces at the expense of industrial provinces.

A NATIONAL FUND.

Even, however, if this principle were applied to all sources of revenue, it could only be maintained if provinces were suitable fiscal units. It would not, for example, be reasonable to apply it as between a province consisting of a port of an industrial enclave and one consisting of an extensive but purely agricultural hinterland. We cannot accept the conception of the present provinces of British India as suitable self-contained fiscal units entitled to all the revenues arising in them—subject only to a proportionate contribution to the Central budget.

This doctrine must therefore be supplemented by reference to the "needs", of the various provinces. In a restricted sense India is an economic unity and it is reasonable to attempt to secure some uniformity of progress. It is therefore reasonable to conceive a national fund fed from central revenues which would be allocated to nation-building services either on a population basis or number of school teachers or scholars or some other test of needs. So long as there is strong objection to central inspection, etc., the extent to which the funds provisionally returned to can be so distributed depends on finding suitable automatic tests connected with various services.

COLOURED MAP OR PLAIN?

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS BAD FOR PEACE

How far, I wonder, are the prospects of peace in the world diminished by the prevailing practice of publishing maps coloured instead of plain? The question is not quite so pointless as it sounds, for peoples are in hte habit of letting their decisions be determined not by what ought to sway them but by what, in fact, does sway them; and in that connection sentiment often counts for more than logic. Thus writes H. Wilson Harris in "Daily New."

The Prime Minister said the other day that the true significance of the British Empire does not consist in the fact of so much of the map of the world being coloured red. Of course, it doesn't. Who would have suggested that it did? Obviously a number of people would. Otherwise Mr. Baldwin would hardly have troubled to denounce the idea. The feeling may be more than half unconscious. We feel, without quite realising it, how nice it is for so much of the map to look like that, and it is no great step from there to the feeling—also more than half unconscious—that it would be nicer still if even more of it took on the same attractive hue.

Well, perhaps it might be. But that does not alter the fact that there is a fundamental difference between the effect of looking at coloured maps which emphasise distinctions and separations—a red Britain, a blue France, a grenn Germany, an orange Italy—and plain maps that show mountains and rivers, the Thames very like the Seine or the Rhine, and cities, London and Paris and Berlin, similar in their essentials, in the life of the great collectivities they represent, and even in the life of the myriad individual homes that make up the civic mass.

ROOM FOR BOTH.

Of course we must have both plain maps and coloured. What is more, we must have the plain and the coloured map frame of mind. The problem for nations and individuals is to keep the two in right relation. Exclusive concentration on the coloured map is fatal, particularly when so many colours have had to be altered, as has happened in Europe in the last decade.

I remember talking with a German once about the so-called Polish Corridor that separates East Prussia and Danzig from the rest of Germany, and trying to cinvince him that there was no reason why transit for both persons and goods between the detached portion of Germany and the rest of it should not be almost as simple as it ever was. "Perhaps it may," he rejoined, "but remember that every German child who opens his atlas at school sees a green Germany and a green East Prussia, with a yellow Poland pushing up between the two."

The answer, I am bound to say, impressed me. Everyone knows how powerful visual images can be, and it is pretty certainly literal fact that the coloured map gives young Germany an intensity of feeling about East Prussia that a plain map would never engender in quite the same way.

But, of course, plain maps are dull things. It is much more interesting to think of Europe as consisting of a score or so of nations with populations markedly different from another, and a little predisposed to be suspicious and hostile, than to think of it as one continent inhabited by several hundred million people tilling fields building houses, selling clothes and food and boots, keeping ledgers, nursing babies, digging coal and iron, from the Atlantic to the Urals, and from the Mediterranean to the Artic Circle. The colouerd map "has it" against the plain map all the time.

PROSPERITY ENDANGERED.

That is as it should be, if the coloured map denotes only distinctions and not antagonisms. But there is always the problem of these froneiers that cus off the blue from the green and violet from the yellow. So long as the mean what they do mean to-day, the coloured map and all it stands for is a peril, if not to Europe's peace quite certainly to its prosperity. Take bits of Europe that changed colour in 1919—Transylvania, for instance, that used to be part of Hungray, and is part of Rumania now. It has turned, let us say, green instead of blue. What, in fact, does that mean?

It means two things in particular among others. The people themselves have not changed. They get up at the same time, do their work in the same way, marry, beget children and ultimately die, as they always did. But they have to fight for Rumania now instead of against it, if Rumania and Hungary have a war; and whereas in the past they could get boots from Budapest untaxed, but boots from Bucharest only at the extra cost a protective tariff involve, now the situation is just reversed, it is the Bucharest boots that are free and the Budapest boots that pay the tariff. (Not having the Rumanian and Hungarian tariff schedules before me I may be wrong in taking boots as an illustration, but any one of a dozen commodities will do as well.)

The military service point need not be laboured. The Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant have made the war contingency remote. But so long as the coloured map denotes economic conflict between yellow and green, red and blue, orange and violent, over an area smaller than the single customs unit represented my the United States, so long the coloured map threatens prosperity and even peace—not because it is coloured but because of what the colours mean. And some colours are getting more vivid instead of less—as the Continental manufacturer trying to send motor-cars or microscopes or silk stockings or clocks into Great Britain knows well.

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